

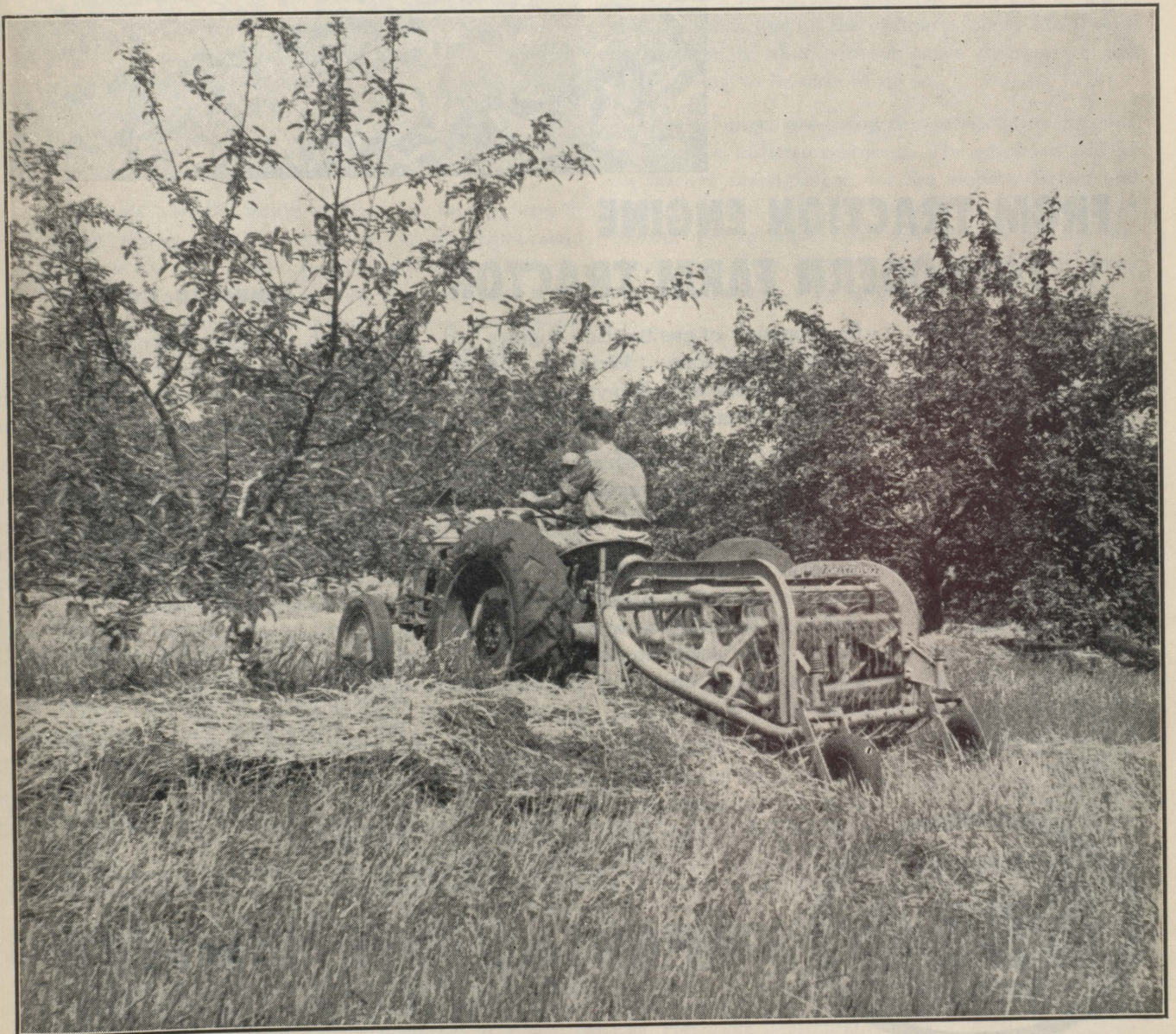


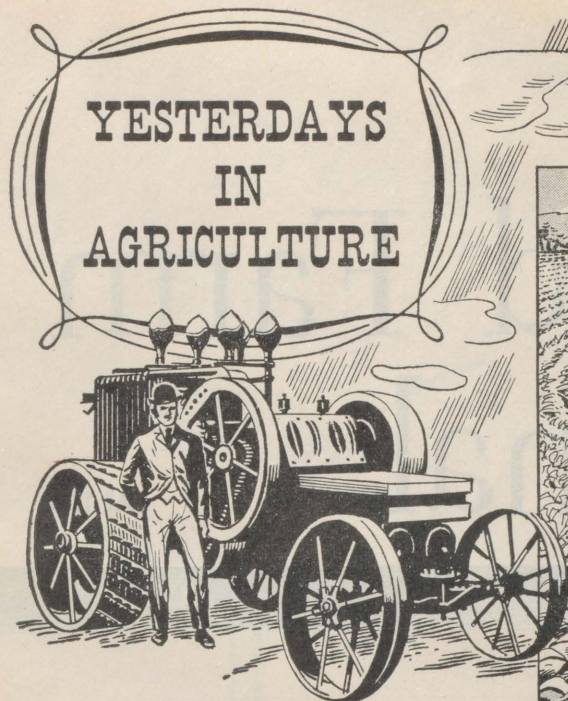
THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 13 No. 11

JULY 1953

F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E





FROM TRACTION ENGINE TO MODERN FARM TRACTOR

Early models of gas traction engines had many limitations. Weighing 20,000 pounds, they were heavy and clumsy by today's standards.

Along with a marked reduction in weight, improvements of major significance followed. The built-in power take-off opened the way to the use of power driven machines; the all purpose tractor combined drawbar usefulness with the ability to do row crop work; the use of rubber tires further improved efficiency and brought in an era of faster, easier farming.

The modern farm tractor has made a greater contribution to agricultural progress and the abundance we now enjoy, than any other single factor in agriculture.

Hand in hand

Research in the petroleum industry increased greatly after World War I. Imperial Oil scientists have made substantial contributions to petroleum technology.

Better gasolines and new lubricants have been developed to meet the exacting requirements of high compression motors with higher engine speeds and higher pressures and temperatures.

Jointly with equipment manufacturers, the petroleum industry has aided the development of modern power farming. Apart from the greatly increased physical volume of production, the large replacement of animals as a source of power had diverted more food for human use.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Farm Division

The Family Farm

The family farm as an institution is deeply embedded in our way of life. It is considered sacred and anybody who suggests otherwise is looked upon as suspect.

Our rigidity of thought upon this matter is not to be commended, for there are other methods of farming which have proved equally successful, for instance, the cooperative farms of Saskatchewan and Israel, or the large company farms of North and South America.

By and large, however, we can say that the institution of the family farm has been successful at least in Canada. That it has, unlike our thinking upon the subject, been willing to change with changing conditions, would indicate that it possesses considerable flexibility in its make up, a factor which should auger well for its future.

It may well be, however, that the family farm is today facing another challenge to its supremacy, perhaps the most serious in its long history. Curiously enough this challenge is not coming from other methods of farming, but is due rather to the rapidly changing economic conditions within Canada.

The family farm has always been able to draw upon a large supply of unpaid family labor. This factor has been of primary importance to its continued success, and helps to explain in large measure the existence of the small family unit in an age of increasingly large business enterprises. It also helps to explain why the farmer has been able in past decades to supply cheap food to the urban centers.

Times, however, have changed. The rapid increase in industrialization that has been apparent all across Canada during the last decade and one-half, has dug deeply into this large labor pool. The high wages offered by urban industry have, and still are drawing more labor out of agriculture. The effects of

this movement upon the family farm may well be profound.

In the absence of surplus labor, the farmer must increase the amount of machinery he has at his disposal to carry out the various tasks on the farm.

The problems facing the family farm then are two-fold; to acquire more machinery to do a more efficient job, and to acquire more land to make for the efficient operation of these machines. It is going to mean increased capitalization of existing farms which poses the further question—how are we going to accomplish this on the ordinary family farm? And the answer is, that without some changes we just aren't going to be able to do so.

These changes are going to commercialize farming to a degree hitherto unknown. The emphasis will be on efficient management, for the modern farmer will be buying and selling in the market place as never before, and to survive he will have to use the methods of modern urban industry. The era of cheap food is definitely a thing of the past.

That the family farm will emerge, from this conflict, we have no doubt whatsoever, but it will bear little resemblance in operation and set up to the family farm of past decades.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Here is a side-delivery rake in a new role. At Macdonald College, it is being used to gather up the mowings in the sod-mulch orchard and deposit them around the trees. The rake is first passed down the rows of trees, putting a long windrow along each row. Then it is run across the orchard and when the work is done, only a little forking is needed to finish the job.

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Wealth In Wood

by René Pomerleau

All too often farmers take their woodlots for granted, cutting at random and never thinking of the possible consequences upon their land, their neighbours or their province.

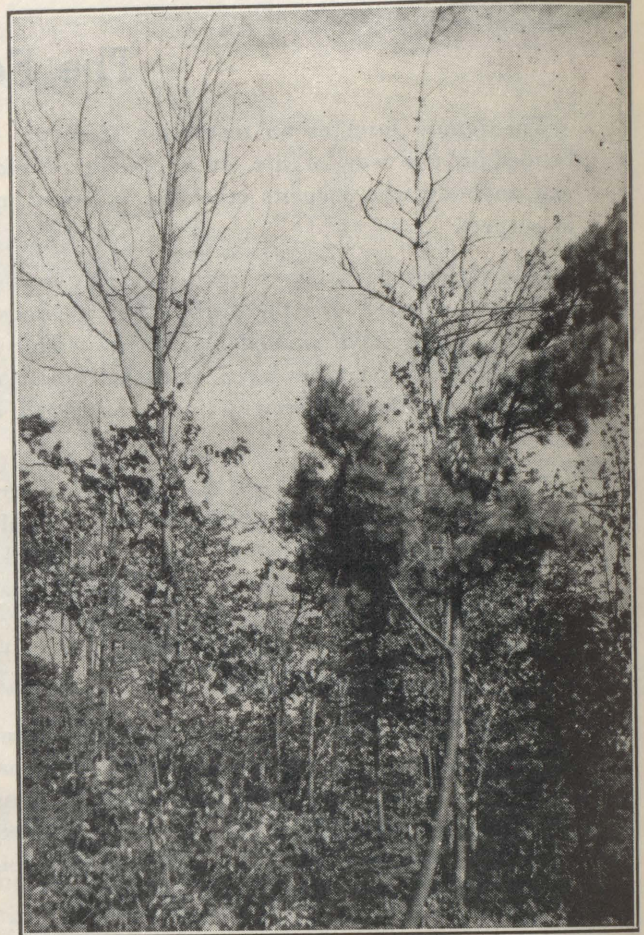
FARM woodlots supply most of the farmers fuel, building materials and fence posts, some wood for sale and in many cases, maple products. He seems, however to take all this for granted, most probably because unlike the rest of the farm, the woodlot requires no attention other than cutting the wood and hauling it away. As a result, most woodlots are left to survive as best they can. This mistaken policy has led to the ruination of many one time thriving woodlots.

If only the farmer would realize that it is in his own best interests to take care of his woodlot and protect it against the ravages of fire, disease and insects he would be able to build up an asset that would yield him a good annual return for ever.

Owners are viewing with alarm the inroads disease and insects are making, for instance, the rapid death of their best yellow birch, ash and maple stands are causing larger and larger gaps to appear in the woodlot, while Dutch Elm disease is working havoc among ornamental and shade trees. All this is making farmers realize that something more serious is happening than just the loss of a few scattered trees, in many cases the losses are reaching epidemic proportions. In consequence we are seeing an increasing tendency on the part of all interested parties to handle the woodlot as they would any other crop if they want to get the most out of it. We still have a long way to go, but at least a start has been made.

Privately owned woods are important

According to estimates of the Quebec Provincial Forestry Service, the total wooded area in Quebec, apart from Crown Lands, is about 25,000 square miles, of which 9,709 square miles are owned by farmers, 6,891 square miles belong to private persons who are not farmers, and 8,476 square miles form part of properties operated by commercial concerns. Leaving out the large properties, where the forest is usually operated as public land, we find that farmers and other small owners possess a total area in woodland of 16,000 square miles, or 10,624,000 acres. A lot of trees can be grown on 10 million acres, rough estimates place the amount of such timber available at thirteen thousand million cubic feet. Cutting each year on these properties is not far from 200,000,000 cubic feet worth more than \$80,000,000; the wood so cut is used on the property or sold. Besides that, there is the revenue from maple products, amounting to 8 or 10 million dollars a year.



These are only approximate figures, but they show that farmer's woodlots and other small areas of woodland, have an influence on our economy that compares favourably with other types of crops. If we add to our calculations the woodlands still controlled by the state, but operated in one way or another by small industries and farmers, we come to realize that this source of potential wealth should be properly maintained and improved. We know that certain destructive agents can cause enormous damage in our most productive and most accessible forests, and it is the height of folly to neglect them.

Ornamental and shade trees should be included in this inventory of forest wealth for their presence adds to the value of land, and in a region where mixed farming is practised, as in Quebec, the shade provided by elms, with their wide-spreading crowns, is useful to the livestock farmer.

Finally, trees play an important part in the conservation of soil and moisture. Their spreading root-systems, and the layer of humus which they hold in place, prevents run-off of rainwater and eventual soil erosion. Forests prevent flooding, anchor the soil along the banks of rivers and streams, regulate the flow and conserve soil

fertility. To their own intrinsic value, therefore, must be added their less evident but perhaps greater usefulness, that of regulators of natural forces, protective coverings, and creators of beauty in our land.

Types of Trees Diseases

Two large groups of diseases attack trees—those which are caused by unfavourable growing conditions and those caused by parasitic attack. In the first group come all those disorders caused by excessive cold or drought, and wounds which may occur from many causes. Damage by fire and by insects is not included.

The Canadian climate with its wide swings in temperature often causes permanent damage to trees, for instance, frost cracks extending the length of the trunk, are caused by sudden and severe changes in temperature during the winter. In the spring, the effect of alternating warm days and cold nights is to cause sunscald on young trees of maple, beech, and other species, and the large wounds which this causes on the trunks are slow to heal and favour the penetration of parasitic diseases. Foliage is also affected by climate, especially when the buds open in the spring and even during summer in certain sites known as "frost pockets."

In the past, drought was not considered much of a danger to our forests but now, however, it is more important than almost any other malady. If a tree lacks sufficient moisture to carry on its life processes it can be damaged to the point of death. Usually the lack of water is not so severe and a gradual dying of the crown takes place. If the leaf loss is too severe, of course, death will eventually occur. Particularly in late winter or early spring, and especially among conifers, the roots in the deeply frozen soil cannot take up water as fast as it is being lost through the leaves by evaporation due to warm sunshine or drying winds.

Dying of deciduous trees which occurs during the summer is much more serious. This occurs when the soil cannot supply water to the trees as fast as it is being lost through the leaves, when the weather is hot and dry. The first sign of trouble is a wilting of the leaves at the top of the tree, followed by gradual death of the twigs, then the branches, from the top of the tree progressively downward, and from the outside of the tree inward toward the center of the crown. This peculiar disease known as dieback is frequently observed on birch, ash, maple, beech and many other species. These trees take on the familiar appearance of isolated birch and other species which have been left behind after logging operations. Even conifers are not immune to this trouble; in their case, it shows up as a more or less complete reddening of the foliage.

Mechanical injuries of one kind or another often result in heavy damage which shortens the life of the trees and reduces their usefulness. These are due usually to excessive cold, the weight of snow or ice, or the action of high winds. Sometimes man-made injuries occur, for instance,



Signs that all is not well. Bark stripping and leaves dying. Only the hardiest of trees can withstand the rigors of the Canadian climate.

damage to maple trees by being bumped by vehicles, or by pasturing livestock, or tapping may, through the years, accumulate to the point of bringing on premature old age, cankers and other parasitic diseases. Wild animals such as squirrels, porcupines, mice, deer, bears, etc., sometimes damage trees by eating the buds or eating and chewing the bark down to the cambium layer.

Diseases Spread Fast

Parasitic diseases are the result of attack by organisms which live on and at the expense of the tree. They are found in a variety of forms and their effects differ according to their virulence and the part of the tree which is affected. A distinction must be made between diseases which come from a distance, often another continent, and those caused by factors which have always been present in our forests. The first type often cause epidemics which can spread death and destruction through trees of a given species over a wide area in a very short time. The total destruction of the chestnut in the United States in less than forty years by an Asiatic parasite is probably the most remarkable example of the destruction power of this type of epidemic. A somewhat similar case is that of blister rust, though its ravages through our stands of white pine were less rapid and less intense. The fungus parasite which causes this disease was introduced into this continent at the close of the last century. Since then, in good years and bad, it has spelled death to millions of trees in our great forests. Finally, the Dutch Elm disease has, in ten years, reached the centre of the Province of Quebec, after becoming a grave danger in Europe since 1920 and in the United States since 1930 it is now spreading death to that most majestic of our shade trees. Trees stricken by this disease act almost as if they had suffered an apoplectic stroke, and in a few days lose all their leaves.

Diseases of native origin, the causal agents of which have been living in the country for a long time, do not usually act so violently nor so rapidly. However, under certain favourable climatic conditions, they may develop an unusual intensity. Willow blight and the ink-spot disease of aspen are two examples of this kind of infection, and in the last twenty-five years they have taken



Trees afford shade to houses and beautify the landscape. But unless they are properly looked after disease will take its toll among them.

periodically epidemic proportions. Although most native diseases act slow, they are none the less the cause of great losses. Normally, in virgin or sparsely settled districts, they attack old or wounded trees which are growing out of their usual range, or those which are in competition with more vigorously growing species. They often have to be reckoned with where the locality has been profoundly altered by settlement, fire, drainage works, etc. And, although they may be relatively harmless or even beneficial in the virgin forest, they may be real dangers in the farmers' woodlot.

Parasitic diseases of trees may be divided into three main categories, according to the way they act. In the first category come all the multitude of disorders, such as leaf spots and blights, that attack the foliage. This type is not usually the cause of much damage, and has little effect on the general growth of the trees, unless the parasite is a foreign one, or when conditions are unusually favourable to its growth. Troubles of the circulatory system of the tree, which interfere with the movement of sap through its body in any way, are much more serious. In severe cases, such as the Dutch Elm disease or White Pine Blister Rust, the tree is killed in a very few years. Generally, however, these diseases appear as cankers or root rots which develop gradually, slowly interfering with the functions of the trunk, branches or roots which become deformed and covered with open wounds. There are a considerable number of parasites which produce these characteristic injuries. The most frequently attacked species are maple, beech, birch, poplar and most deciduous trees.

The last but not the least important are those parasites which cause rotting and disintegration of the wood. These are probably the most destructive, for by destroying the woody part of the tree, they wipe out the results of many years of growth. Their effects are not usually visible, and often the extent of their ravages is not discovered until the tree is felled, but they are quietly at work just the

same, either at the base of the tree or inside the trunk. They do not affect the vitality of the tree nor do they cause any slowing of its growth, though affected trees are more likely to fall while still young, due to the weakening of their trunks or roots.

The article you have just read has told you something about the dangers of neglecting a woodlot—it goes far beyond the value of the wood itself, it affects Your Farm—Your Neighbours Farm—Your Province.

Would you like to actually see what happens when you neglect your woodlot? Then next time you have a film showing, be sure to show **Trees Are A Crop**—the story of how one farmer neglected his woodlot.

There are plenty of other films you can show, and you can get them all through the Information Center, Box 237, Macdonald College. Here are two others:

Look To The Forest.

Unto The 100th Generation.

For The Ladies

Salads

SUMMER days are salad days but any time of the year, crisp, colourful salads add variety and vitamins to our meals.

A lightly tossed salad complements any dinner or supper menu. An abundance of salad ingredients—red tomatoes, crisp cucumbers, radishes and green pepper, little green onions tossed with torn lettuce or shredded cabbage—provide endless combinations of tossed salads. Add popular French Dressing, toss carefully and serve immediately.

For variety's sake, try using young spinach leaves, grated raw beet, turnip or parsnip. Cubed, cold meat or cheese, or chopped, hard-cooked egg, combine well with crisp vegetables.

Served raw, vegetables and fruits give us the most vitamin C value. Minerals and vitamins are not lost into the cooking water. Cooked vegetables need not be reheated when used in salads.

Making A Vegetable Salad

Combining:

Asparagus tips, cooked with red or green pepper rings. Beets, diced cooked with canned pears; grated raw with green beans, peas.

Cabbage with carrots or turnips, green peppers, nuts or raisins; with carrots apples or raisins; with cucumbers, tomatoes; with onions, hard cooked eggs, sweet pickles; with red cabbage, horseradish, beets.

Carrots with apples, raisins or nuts; with raw cauliflower, onions; with raw spinach, onions; with celery, onions.

Cucumbers with tomatoes, onions, green pepper.

Lettuce and any combination of vegetables or fruits.

Tomatoes with onions, cucumbers, celery; with onions,

mint or stuffed with cheese, egg, meat or potato filling.

For a more substantial salad add thinly cut strips of meat, chicken or cheese or sliced or chopped hard-cooked eggs to any of the above.

Potato Salad

- 6 cups diced cooked potatoes
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onions or chives
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or cooked dressing

Combine all ingredients lightly together. Blend well.

Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

French Dressing

- 1/2 to 3/4 cup oil
- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon fruit sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika

Put all ingredients in a sealer and shake well. Chill thoroughly. Shake well before each using. Yield: 3/4 to 1 cup. If using olive oil remove from refrigerator about one-half hour before serving (olive oil solidifies when chilled).

The energetic teenager who goes in for strenuous sports needs a carefully planned diet that provides the necessary proteins, minerals, and vitamins. His regular meals and even the between-meal snacks should all be selected to give the maximum amount of nourishment.

Jelly-Making

Summer brings a gay parade of colourful fruits, which lead the way to the jam and jelly season.

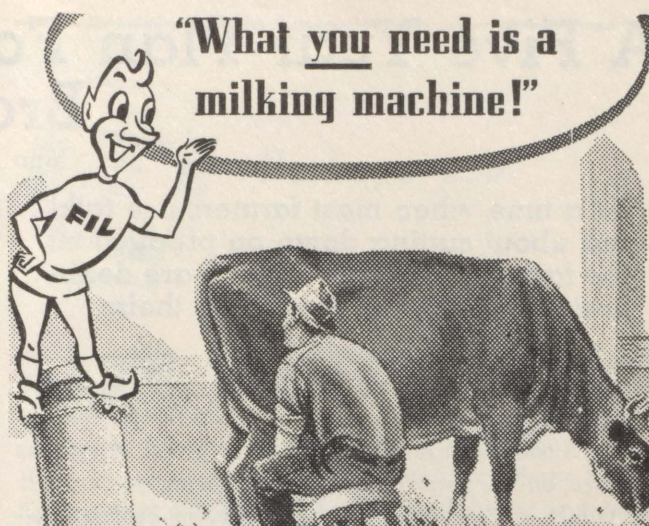
The use of over-ripe fruit is one reason for jelly not setting and being thick and sticky. Too much sugar being added or not boiling the juice long enough are other reasons for the jelly not setting. Use a mixture of under-ripe and ripe fruit for best results.

On the other hand, thin or weak jelly is usually caused by insufficient cooking. Tough jelly is the result of too little sugar, too much pectin or over cooking.

Moulding or fermenting of jelly can be prevented by the use of well sterilized jelly glasses which are carefully sealed with paraffin. Jelly should be stored in a cool, dry place, preferably in a dark store room. Light causes red jelly to turn brown and therefore wrapping in paper or putting in cartons is suggested.

Careful selection of fruit and a good recipe will give the best results and make the home-maker proud of the clear, sparkling jelly she will serve next winter.

If there is any history of diabetes in the family, it is wise to guard against the disease by keeping the weight down to normal and avoiding overeating. Ways of controlling diabetes have been developed and, with care, most diabetics now live almost normal lives.



If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them ready cash for this and many other farm and home improvements, ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".

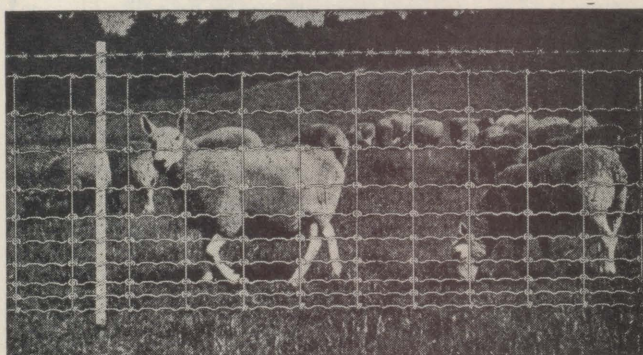


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A Five Year Plan For Brome County Farmers

by Colin Muirhead

At a time when most farmers are talking about cutting down on production, the farmers of Brome County are deliberately setting out to double theirs.

IT WAS a tough job for the tractor pulling the big harrow through the masses of deep-rooted sagebrush or "hardhack" as it is called locally. It did the job though, and in a manner that pleased the large group of farmers gathered on the farm of Mr. Ovide Fortin, just outside the village of Adamsville in the County of Brome, Quebec, to watch the demonstration.

The harrow, brainchild of a local farmer, Mr. Alfred Deslandis, is triangular in shape, about 10 feet long on either side and built of heavy wooden planking with two foot long heavy metal teeth bolted to the outside of each plank. It digs into the masses of moss-covered sagebrush and pulls them to the surface, exposing them to the wind and sun. It's heavy enough to shift boulders too as it clearly demonstrated. If the ground isn't too wet, the harrow will clear 10 acres per day and it costs a lot less than a bulldozer.

The man behind this demonstration was Mr. Gustave Caron, Brome County agronomist. In his eleven years as agronome in the County Mr. Caron has seen the creeping sagebrush push out to take more and more pasture land, he has seen farmers trying to buy additional acres so as to have enough good lands for their stock to pasture.

"There are," he told me, "about 1,500 farms in the County averaging 250 acres each, of this 45 acres can be put to the plow, 100 acres is pasture of one sort or another while the remaining hundred odd acres is bush or scrub pasture. It is here," he concluded, "that working together and using machines like this locally built harrow



Part of the company who watched the demonstration. Mr. Caron is in the center holding some papers.

we can make our greatest contribution to increasing the output of Brome county farms."

Mr. Caron is a man of vision who really wants to serve the needs of the farmers in his territory. He has drawn up a Five Year Plan, the object being to double the yield of the County farms. At first it wasn't easy to sell the idea, but his singlemindedness and great enthusiasm finally caught on, and now over 80 farmers have signed up. If they complete the course satisfactorily they will receive the title of Master Farmer of the County of Brome.

The only condition to participation in the scheme is that the farmer must be a member of at least one of the agricultural associations in Brome. Farm Forum members are actively backing the project. Claud Witcher of Foster is president of the newly formed Council of Agricultural Guidance under which the county agricultural associations have united to back the scheme.

What are the main points of the plan? The first year concentrates on improving the soil by means of soil analysis, better drainage, applications of lime and fertilizer when necessary and heavy manuring.

On all cleared land Mr. Caron advocates sowing millet before June 15, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. "In this way," he says, "we are making use of all our land as fast as it is cleared, for the millet can be pastured the same summer in which it is planted providing quick additional feed for the cattle." On the same land he advocates sowing for use in succeeding years, a mixture of timothy, red clover, ladino and Kentucky blue, at the rate of 14 pounds per acre, also before June 15. This with the additional application of two tons of lime per acre and 500 pounds of 2-12-10 per acre will give good growth.

The second to fifth years of the plan call for continued emphasis on grass for silage as well as pasture. All farmers



The harrow at work on typical rough pasture.

participating must put in a trench silo by the second year if they do not already have one or are not using an upright silo for grass.

As yields per acre increase, and more land is won from sagebrush, more feed will become available for the livestock, and they will bulk larger on the overall plan. The ultimate objective being to double the yield of the herd as well as the crops.

Mr. Caron admits that the plan is experimental, and depends for its success upon the wholehearted cooperation of the local farmers, but he feels that once they see the practical results more and more of them will want to jump on the bandwagon.

Publisher's Campaign Helped Sales Of Evaporated Milk

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Because fluid milk was poorly handled, evaporated milk got its start in life. This interesting story from the Dairy Farmers of Canada tells us how.

IT SEEMS probable that the successful introduction of evaporated milk to the public might have been delayed indefinitely, or at least might have been accomplished more slowly, had it not been for Frank Leslie, who, ninety years ago, was the publisher of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

In the spring and summer of the year 1858, the death rate among infants in New York City rose sharply. Frank Leslie connected the high mortality rate with impure milk. He immediately commenced a campaign against dairies that were feeding their cows the swill from distillery vats. It was said that cows which had become diseased were still milked and the milk sold to the public.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the first concentrated milk plant was established during the early part of that year at Burrville, Connecticut, and an attempt was being made to introduce the condensed milk to New York housewives. Leslie's campaign immediately focussed public attention on the need for clean, pure milk, and the company was not slow to take advantage of the situation. The company knew nothing of germs and bacteria. They did not know that the heat treatment required in the condensing of milk destroyed most of the harmful bacteria. This was long before Louis Pasteur had startled the world with his discoveries of microbes, and bacteria. The company did know, however, that the condensed milk kept sweet for longer periods and that, while children and adults sometimes became sick and died after drinking fresh milk, no similar results followed the use of the condensed milk. The important point was

(Continued on page 12)



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Information Please! ★ ★ ★

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be dealt with here.

IT isn't quite time for us to start working on our local or national fair, but maybe we should be doing some thinking about the whys and wherefores of holding a fair. Why do we keep holding them? What do we expect to get out of them?

We came across a talk given sometime ago by Dr. Archibald of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and it answers these questions as well as anything we have read so we are taking the liberty of using these columns to give it to you.

Canadian exhibitions have shown the superiority of Canadian food products. These exhibitions both directly and indirectly have advanced the work of scientists who had created new and better wheat and other grains and discovered ways and means not only of better breeding but better feeding, finishing and producing better bacon, beef, cheese and other dairy products such as powdered and condensed milk and other foods such as processed vegetables and fruits. All these have been given a forward lift and encouragement by exhibitions. Exhibitions,

are the show windows of agriculture and of the improvements made.

Canadian agriculture has to be sold to Canadians at home. Often the expression is heard in Canada "Of course we cannot produce as good butter as New Zealand" or "Danish bacon is of course better than Canadian bacon". Few people realize that when Canada wins world championships at a great Show, such as the International at Chicago, it is because Canada is producing the best wheat in the world for bread-making and blending purposes. Actually, Canada is also producing the best cheese in the world, although there is still room for improvement. A big percentage of Canadian bacon is as good as Denmark ever produced. Canada produces the best quality vegetables and fruits. Being northern grown, they are higher in vitamin content and of fine flavour. Canada is producing the best eggs, and her grading system of eggs, which has been greatly assisted by exhibitions, is a pattern for the rest of the world.

These are examples as to what Canadian fairs and exhibitions must do to convince Canadians that they have within their power the production of the finest foodstuffs and that they can never slacken vigilance and care in production, careful handling, storing, packaging, transporting, and processing, in order to guarantee that high quality which would justify the stamp or brand "CANADA".

Keith Russell Named New Quebec Farm Forum Secretary

The newly appointed Secretary is no stranger to Quebec and the problems of our farm people.

Keith Russell, 27, was born and raised on a dairy farm near Amherst, Nova Scotia. Since 1950 he has been Instructor in Agriculture at Lachute High School.

Argenteuil County Farm Forums found him a good organizer and an enthusiastic and capable help to them. Mr. Russell served as a member of their District Council and travelled many miles visiting Forums and encouraging new developments.

The new Secretary has had wide experience. He is a graduate of both the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Macdonald College. He served in the Canadian Army during the war.

After graduating from Macdonald he was principal of Salisbury Rural High School in New Brunswick. At this time he was also active in Farm Forum organization in the area served by his school.

Duties of the new Secretary will begin August 3rd. Plans are for him to meet Forum members in each area



The new secretary, Keith Russell, exchanges pleasantries with the Mr. Walter Hodgeman, the new 1st vice-president.

of the Province to become familiar with their Forum problems. His first six weeks will be spent on field work.

A Year With The Quebec Farm Forums

Farm Forum has completed another year of its activities. Activities which have carried all the way from the district to the national level, from discussions relating to the setting up of a Quebec Farmers Association to the organization of Fall and Spring rallies by the district committees.

Highlights of Provincial Council Meetings held during the year.

1. Consideration of organizing a Quebec Farmers Association.
2. More effective committee work by trying to reduce the number of members to three and have them named on a District or area basis.
3. Establishing the principle of naming committees to obtain information on specific projects.
4. The Executive and the Council have established the principle that Farm Forum can be organized and maintained by sustained personal contact. The District Farm Forum Council has the responsibility of

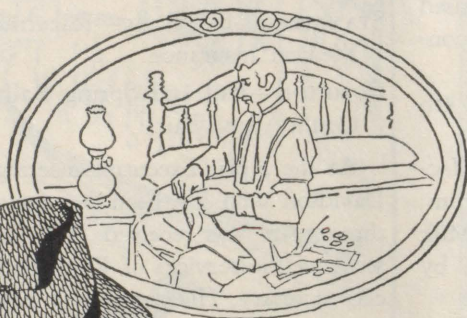
providing the necessary personal contact, seeking out new areas to approach, etc.

5. That the Feed Grain Study should be widened to include protein concentrates; information should be gathered on the reason for the high cost of fertilizer. Concern was expressed over the restrictions on farm products entering the U.S.A.
6. Delegates were instructed to the semi-annual meeting of the Eastern Conference and the C.F.A. meeting which will be held in July.

The work of the Committees

A great deal of credit goes to our committees. Our Coarse Grain Committee has managed to get across to the Western and Eastern delegates that we have a common problem. At the Victoria Conference a nine-man C.F.A. Committee was set up to meet the Wheat Board. This meeting was held in April. There is now a feeling that a solution will be found.

The Farm Credit Committee set up in the Sherbrooke District is carrying out a preliminary study which is supported by Dr. D. L. MacFarlane of the Economics Dept. Macdonald College. He made it clear that his department



OUT OF THE SOCK TO SAFETY

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would help out by providing a judging panel for an essay contest on Farm Credit. At least \$100.00 will be put up for prizes to encourage participation. This amount is to be raised by the Quebec Forums. One group has already given \$40.00.

The Insurance Committee reports a promising new angle in the form of Farm Accident Insurance. If you are interested see the committee members for further particulars. Members are: Henry Witthoeft; Neil Creller and C. P. MacDonald.

Quebec Forums were represented by Keith Bradley, 1st Vice-President, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the semi-annual Farm Radio Forum Conference in Victoria. The President and the Vice-President attended the Eastern Agriculture Conference in Montreal last January.

And here are some District activities

Each District Council held a fall planning meeting during September.

PONTIAC—Folk School; Hog Producers Organization; new development of Bristol Farmers' Club into a Livestock Marketing Assoc.; Study into District Farm Organization; Fall and Spring Rally.

GATINEAU—Fall Rally, one Forum organized a District Forest Improvement and Reforestation project.

ARGENTEUIL—Fall Rally; 2 special meetings re Co-op Medical Insurance; regular 4th night meetings; raised whole allotment through a booth at Lachute Fair; sponsored the School Fair at Grenville.

ARUNDEL—Fall Rally; sponsored play and choir; 4th night meetings; banquet.

CHATEAUGUAY—Fall and Spring Rally; host to MacDonald College Rural Problems Club's Farm Forum; special meeting of Chat. Forums re Montreal Milk Producers Assoc. at MacDonald College (invited by Rural Problems Club).

HUNTINGDON—Fall and Spring Rally; 2 meetings on insurance needs for farmers; 4th night features; special discussion "How to Develop More Interest in Forums".

MISSISSQUOI—Fall Rally; County 4th night meetings sponsored by several groups—feature—discussions on pasture improvement.

BROME—Fall and Spring Rally; Co-op Medical Insurance expanding to service other counties through Farm Forums; setting up of a Livestock Producers Association; moving in direction of organizing an over-all District Farm Association; some 4th night features held; sponsored a bus to the International Ploughing Match; raised most of allotment by District activities.

ROUVILLE-SHEFFORD—Sponsored tours to Lennoxville Experimental Farm and to Vermont State Agricultural College.

SHERBROOKE—Fall and Spring Rally; Forum Field Day at Lennoxville Experimental Farm; Ive's Hill & Draper's Corner auctioned off their calf to raise money for the Farm Credit Study (also prize-winning essay written by Mrs. F. Green) during the winter several 4th nights held—one considered new approaches to farm credit; allotment raised completely by district activities; Spring Rally featured Co-op Medical Insurance discussion.

STANSTEAD—Fall Rally—featuring a discussion on Co-op Medical Insurance.

COMPTON—Fall and Spring Rally; support of Compton County Seed Fair.

At the April Executive meeting the resignation of Jim Davidson who has been provincial secretary for the last three years was received. The Council was fortunate in securing the services of Keith Russell as the new Provincial secretary. His duties will begin August 3rd.

The National Farm Radio Forum Conference – 1953

"Building people is fundamental to any farm movement . . . and it takes zeal and enthusiasm to put Farm Forum across" — Dr. H. H. Hannam in his opening address to the National Farm Forum Conference.

"NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM is the kind of program we must have in a democracy. Our Discussion group program, built around radio, is the best of its kind" stated Dr. H. H. Hannam, Chairman of the National Board, at the 12th Annual Conference of National Farm Radio Forum in Niagara Falls. That was a good point to start from.

Miss Florence Reynolds, F.A.O. Information Officer, explained how effective Farm Forum is in getting across

expert opinion. She told us how superior our small group discussion method is in accurately reflecting the opinion of the individual groups. "Only an informed farm public can correctly advise its government. Canada's farmers, thanks to Farm Forum, are the best informed in the world", Miss Reynolds concluded.

There is a lot to be done in a Conference like this. People representing the Forums and sponsoring groups from across Canada come together. They spend several hard days exchanging ideas, working on problems and planning for the future.

Take the selection of topics for example. This goes right back to the original suggestions from the local groups. Preferences are later checked by the Forums in the spring questionnaire. At the Conference there was

discussion in small groups on these topic suggestions. The task of selecting topics for next season is not taken lightly.

U.N.E.S.C.O. Reports on Farm Forum

We heard a report from the U.N.E.S.C.O. Committee which handled the study of Farm Forum. It is true they made no specific recommendations but they did give us something to think about. Some of the common weaknesses were outlined. Some groups give too much attention to the social side of Farm Forum. In many cases there is not very much preparation for the discussion of the topics. Often Farm Forum has remained at the discussion level. The original idea was to have new ideas and knowledge discussed and applied actively in the community.

Of course there was consideration given to why some Farm Forums fail. The feeling was that these failures were due largely to our not doing two things. The first is to provide personal contact with local groups to demonstrate how their local Farm Forum can be made more interesting and purposeful. The second is to involve provincial agencies and sponsors to build strong provincial and district organizations for the servicing of Forums.

As one member of the Committee put it, "It is apparent from the study that the original objectives of Farm Forum have not been passed down to the local leaders... You can't do a selling job unless you know the product you have to sell and also believe in it".

The original objective of Farm Forum was stated to be: (1) To encourage learning and personal development among adults. (2) To help revive withered or disappearing rural neighbourhood feeling. (3) As a national movement to mobilize farm opinion and thought. Another Committee member stated the purpose this way. "The original idea of the founders of Farm Forum was clear enough. We set out to provide an organization to stimulate rural social action. We planned to use radio, printed materials and discussion groups to develop people and leadership for this program of social action".

Attending this year's Conference from Quebec were Mrs. Gilbert Telford, Shawville, President of Quebec Farm Forums; Mr. Walter Hodgman, Birtchton, Vice-President; Mrs. Fred Green from Compton; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Davidson and Mr. Keith Russell who was recently appointed Provincial Farm Forum Secretary for Quebec.

"JOE BEAVER"

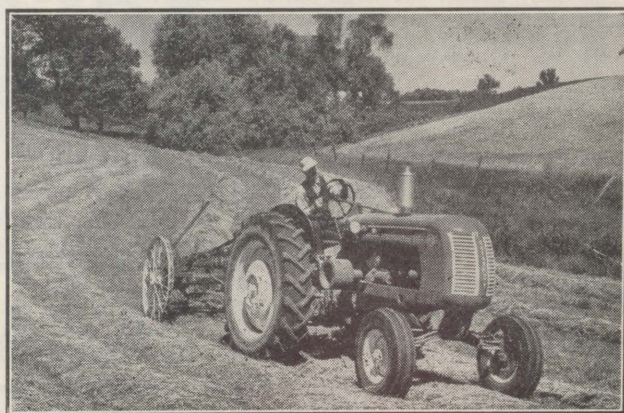
By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Smokers last year caused more than five times as many fires as did campers. Carelessness with butts should be labeled sabotage!"

In many cases, children who are backward or mentally retarded can, with proper care and training, become self-supporting when they reach adulthood.



A familiar sight during the hot summer days.

Coal oil should never be used to light a stove—the safest way to deal with a stubborn fire is to use bits of candle or wax paper among the kindling.

Creative
Typesetting
by

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The Shepherds Calendar

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

August

LOOK for the ram to be used this Fall. Plan to buy a ram with excellent type and confirmation.

Wean the lambs and move the nursing ewes on to dry rather sparse pasture. This poorer pasture will help dry up the ewes.

Separate and mark the ewe lambs which you wish to retain for breeding. It is well to retain for breeding a number of ewe lambs equal to one-fifth the total flock number. In this way you will have your flock completely replaced every five years.

Separate and sell any market lambs which weigh over eighty pounds and are fat, that is, have a deep uniform covering of fat over the shoulder, back, loin and tail.

Either aftermath or rape can be used as lamb fattening pasture. If rape is used, a "run-off" or area of grass pasture adjacent to the rape should be provided. Start to feed a ration of 40 parts crushed oats, 40 parts crushed barley, 10 parts linseed oilmeal to the lambs on pasture. The daily ration per head should start at $\frac{1}{4}$ pound and gradually be increased to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound.

Be on the lookout for scours in the lambs, and check the underside of the eyelids for signs of anaemia. The presence of the above symptoms may indicate internal parasite infestation, which can be controlled by phenothiazine treatment similar to that recommended in May.

Beware of bloat in the lambs on the aftermath. Do not



BEWARE OF BLOAT

put the lambs on alfalfa or clover aftermath when they are empty and hungry.

Publisher's Campaign ...

(Continued from page 7)

that the public came to realize this fact too. As a consequence, the sale of condensed milk increased rapidly. It was sold to housewives from streets. Transported in 40 quart cans on hand carts, it was ladled out in measures, in much the same manner as fresh milk was sold in our cities and towns some 50 years ago.

The milk condensing company also discovered that milk supplied by the most careful dairy farmers had better flavor and kept longer; that condensing the milk under the cleanest conditions possible also improved the product. It may seem strange to us, but many people thought the company was too fussy about sanitation. However, so convinced were the officials of the company that sanitation and cleanliness were the keys to a safe and satisfactory product, that men were sent to dairy farms to show dairymen how to care for their cows and the milk they produced. This was possibly the first dairy field service.

All this occurred about ninety years ago, but many of the principles learned by those pioneers in the concentrated milk industry are still in practice. However,

science has added to our knowledge of sanitation, bacteria, germs and disease and their control, as well as to our methods of operating. Our evaporated, condensed and powdered milks are now produced under scientifically correct sanitary conditions and from whole milk from dairy farms where similar methods are employed.

In Canada, last year, nearly a billion and a half pounds of whole milk went into the production of approximately half a billion pounds of concentrated products. This was the highest production of any year in our history. The domestic consumption of these products reached another all time high. In addition to home consumption, concentrated milk products last year were exported to more than 30 countries. Thus, the concentrated milk industry has grown in Canada to a highly important segment of our agricultural activity, and to the national economy as well. It provides a major source of income for many thousands of dairy producers, and full or part time employment for thousands more Canadians. The products of the industry are on the shelves of every grocery and food store in Canada—a far cry from the days, ninety years ago, when concentrated milk was ladled from 40 quart cans on the streets of New York.

Strippings

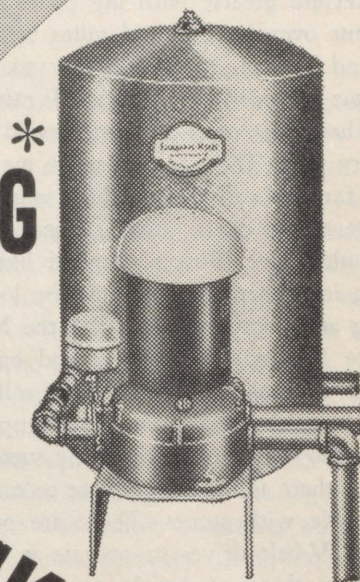
by Gordon W. Geddes

As it often does, the weather turned from too wet to too dry. It was welcome at first as it gave us a chance to finish the seeding quite a bit earlier than last year. However, after that we would have liked some moisture to make things grow. The dry weather showed up one fault in our seeder which we knew existed but had paid little attention to it before. When the discs are raised to turn at the end of the field, the fertilizer keeps on sowing. This year, with the soil so dry, the extra fertilizer killed some of the barley. If it had rained to dissolve the fertilizer and distribute it, this would not have happened.

We were able to make good use of part of the dry weather as we mowed about eleven acres of pasture which was getting ahead of the cows. Most of it the cattle had been on but we had a little shut off with electric fence. Part of it we did not rake at all but we got seven loads of hay from the seven acres we did rake. It did not get any rain at all though it takes some days to cure when it is cut so early. On the part that was fenced off, I believe there was more milk per acre in the small crop we got than there will be in some of our regular hay fields which are cut later but give more bulk of hay. When we were drawing it, it smelt so good that I told Dot we should store some of it in the house. Served with cream and sugar, I believe it would taste as good as shredded wheat and perhaps have more vitamins and protein in it. So you say, why don't you cut all your hay that early? Down boy! There are only twenty-four hours in a day and we should eat for two of them and sleep for at least three or four.

Just as we finished mowing that hay, we got an air-mail letter which took me off to Ontario for two days as well as losing a lot of time in getting ready to go. This left Dot and Rosario (though I usually drop a syllable and call him Rosaire) to run the farm. As so often happens in such cases they had unexpected hap-

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Another worth-while feature of the Fairbanks-Morse Ejector System is that it can be installed away from the well. Its compactness and quiet operation make it the ideal water system for the home. Available in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 hp. models . . . all performance-proved to deliver the volume of water they are rated to pump. Ask your F-M dealer for details or write your nearest F-M Branch.



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penings to take care of which left him even less time for the hay than we expected. However, he cleaned up what he could of it and the rest really didn't get dry enough, or wet either, until I was back to help him.

At the same time the weather did interfere greatly with my plans as I went over six hundred miles up beyond Guelph to a field day to see some forage harvesters work. It rained so hard that none of them showed up very well. The one that made me go so far was a new type which sounded interesting for a small farmer if it would work. But it sounded like a big investment to make just by looking at a picture. It is called the McKee Pneumatic Harvester and operates without any conveyors or rollers to carry the grass from the pickup to the blower. It is drawn in by suction and there is no ledger plate to make trouble with stones. There are only two V-belt drives to operate it and the machine goes right to the barn with you and is used to unload the load into the silo or into the barn according to whether you are making silage or storing dry hay. That means it is supposed to handle practically all the crops we grow as we can also pick

up the straw after the combine with it. I guess it would even mash the potatoes if Dot wanted enough at one time to pay to wash it up. Back in the days when we had a big gang to fill silo or to thresh she might have been glad to use it for that. Now the combine has replaced the thresher, we hope the harvester will replace the silo gang and the chainsaw has eliminated the drag-saw crew so it probably will never be used for that.

While it was not surprising that the machine did not work under the conditions that day, it was quite a disappointment to have such weather after going so far. We went with a heavy truck prepared to bring one back if it worked well, yet we couldn't stay over to try it later. But I was able to talk to a number of farmers who owned them or who had seen them work and to a lot of people who had a good opinion of the young fellows who make them. So now we have a new harvester—or are stuck with one as the case may be.

They also make a suction blower, on the same principle, which has been sold even in our district, and is supposed to be very successful in its field. In fact it worked even under the conditions that day. We brought back two more of them with us for the fellow who sells them here, though he wanted six at once or a little sooner than that. It would have been a very interesting trip if we could have taken longer on the way but affairs came to a head too late to have anything but a rush trip. But we did see a lot of Ontario in a short time. Some of it didn't make us think any less of Que-

bec and some of it was certainly good farming country. They didn't need that rain either as it has been too wet all spring. Probably we did not pass the O. A. C. at Guelph but if we did it was in the fog going up and in the dark coming back. It was the same at Brampton where we would have liked to see some of Bull's Jerseys. In that way it was a disappointing first trip to Ontario to see so much and yet really to see so little of it.

New Apple Wrapping Machine

A machine which automatically cleans, polishes, grades and wraps apples individually in transparent "Cellophane" cellulose film, has been invented by Paul Jodoin, son of a Rougemont, Que., apple grower.

The machine is designed to cut down labor costs by eliminating hand-wrapping. "Cellophane" gives the fruit "eye appeal" on store shelves and protects it against bruising and soiling. The film is heat-sealed all around, but punched holes on one side assure proper breathing conditions inside the wrapper.

1. Do not allow young children to operate a tractor.
2. In hitching, do not stand on the ground between the moving tractor and the implement. Always block up the hitch and use a hook to align tractor drawbar.
3. Let the clutch in slowly when going up a hill, or starting off in high gear.
4. Stop the power take-off when getting off the tractor.
5. Keep the safety shield over the power take-off assembly.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

There's Something Fishy Here . . .



From this spring the water starts on its way to the hatchery, running through the trough shown in the second picture which delivers it to the troughs inside the building.

Would you like some trout? Thousands of trout? Then get in touch with Angus (Gus) Morris up at Dalesville in Argenteuil County. They're his farm crop.

THERE'S a thriving new industry in Argenteuil County, just off the highway beyond Dalesville. Angus Morris, an R.C.A.F. veteran who spent four years in a prisoner of war camp in Japan, is running a farm on which the one and only crop is trout—and he gets a higher tonnage per acre (or poundage per square foot) than any other farmer we know of.

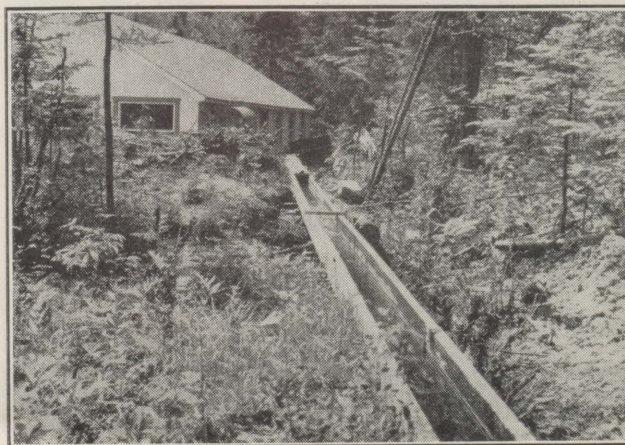
Gus is a Montreal boy who had two years of Commerce at McGill University before he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in the fall of 1940. When he was finally discharged after the war he started to cast about for some way of making a living that would be a bit out of the usual. The thought of spending his days behind a desk somewhere didn't appeal to him—he wanted something different to do. Finally he got himself a job in a fish hatchery in the United States, and became so interested that he decided that he wanted to go into the fish hatching business for himself.

The proper location was not easy to find. It had to be somewhere with an adequate supply of the proper kind of water; it had to be near potential markets for his fish, and it had to be a spot that he could afford to buy. He scoured the province, visiting site after site, and was just about to give up the hunt when a suggestion from Mr. and Mrs. G. McGibbon brought him to the Lachute area. Here, on the West River just beyond Dalesville, he found

just the place he had been looking for. On a small piece of property, valueless for anything else, were seven springs feeding a brook with water that seemed just right for raising trout. Bubbling up through the ground in a never-failing flow, the water stays within a degree or so of 44°F winter and summer. It never freezes, even when flowing through open flumes in 25-below zero weather. There was room to build a hatchery and open ponds, with plenty of space for later expansion of the plant. It was the ideal situation, and he lost no time in buying it.

This was late in the summer of 1951, and there was a lot of work to be done if he wasn't to lose a whole year of operations. Fish spawn from October to December, and the eggs must be placed for hatching about the beginning of January. And here it was almost September already, with a road to be built into the property (about a quarter of a mile off No. 31 Highway), land to be cleared, a hatchery building to be put up, ponds to be dug, flumes to be made to carry the water from the springs to the building, and so on. But the local people pitched in and helped. Tom Hall brought in his bulldozer and power shovel and built the road in short order, Jim Pollock and his gang put up the buildings, Gus himself did a lot of the work, and everything was finished in time.

That first year he bought some 8000 tiny fish, and 250,000 eggs of rainbow and red trout. The eggs go into wire-bottomed trays in the troughs in the hatchery, through which water (at its natural temperature of about 40°) is kept flowing. Forty gallons pass through the house every minute, and each trough has room for 10,000 of the tiny fish. Gus buys his eggs from a commercial supplier and, amazing as it sounds, every egg is



inspected before it is shipped to be sure it is fertile. The eggs are shipped thirty days after being spawned, and it takes another thirty days for them to hatch.

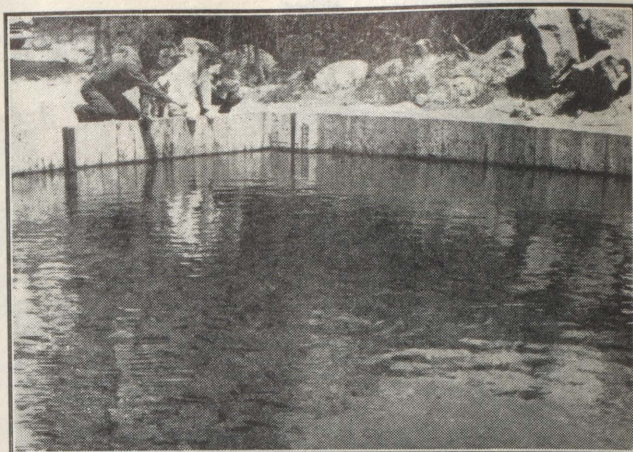
As they hatch, the tiny fish fall through the mesh of the tray bottoms into the troughs, where they stay until old enough to be moved into the large outdoor ponds. They need no food for the first month, during which time they are nourished by the yolk sac which was part of the egg. After this they are fed four times a day at first on a ground liver diet. As they grow older, the diet is gradually changed until they are on their adult food. Every breeder has his own pet formula for this diet which he is extremely reluctant to divulge; all we can say is that it has a meat base.

The outdoor pools where the fish remain until they are big enough to be sold have cement walls but natural bottoms. The heavy clay which was encountered when the ponds were being dug makes an ideal bottom which, it is claimed, is better for the fish than cement. The water in the ponds comes from the springs, feeding in by gravity and running out through a discharge into the river. Coming from the springs as it does, the water never freezes even in the coldest weather, and the fish grow all through the winter, instead of staying dormant as they would do if they were in cold water.

Where Do They Go?

Government hatcheries raise fish for stocking public waters, but they cannot, and should not, be expected to supply stock for clubs or private individuals who want to re-stock private fishing grounds. Here, then, is the market for these Dalesville trout. The proper size for stocking varies with conditions in the waters for which the fish are wanted, but on the average, 6 inches seems the best size, considering price, ability to survive, etc. But for the present the output of the Dalesville hatchery is being sold as fry, chiefly because Gus raises a quarter of a million a year and there simply isn't room at the plant yet to raise that many to 6 inch size. However, this is a situation that will likely be remedied as time goes on.

When he gets an order, Gus trucks the fish to the point



One of the outdoor ponds where the fish grow to shipping size.

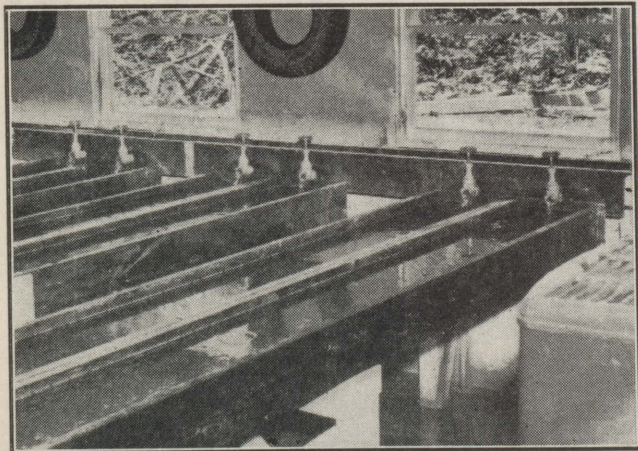
where they are to be released. He has a specially-designed tank truck, the tank walls made of two skins of aluminum with insulation between. Two pumps, operated by a separate engine, constantly draw water from the bottom of the tanks and spray it back from the top, thus keeping the water circulating and aerated during the trip. The water is cooled to about 38° before the fish are loaded, and the truck keeps it at just about this temperature. Five hundred pounds of fish can be carried in one load.

Debunking Some Popular Theories

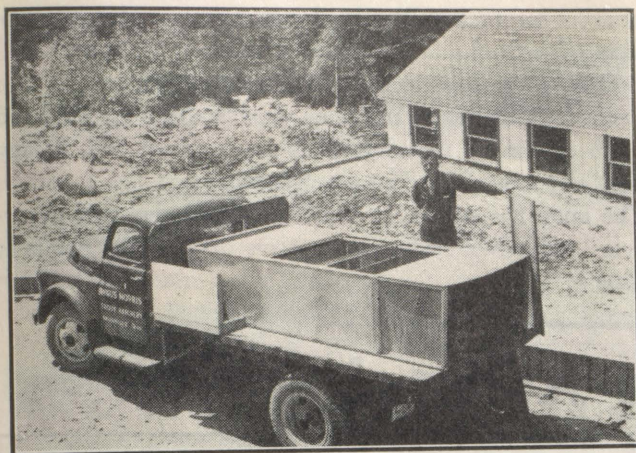
There are apparently some prejudices in the minds of the public about hatchery-raised fish, which are quite wrong. One has to do with disease; many people apparently think that fish raised in a hatchery are not so healthy as those that, like Topsy, "just grewed". Of course, disease in a hatchery can be a terrible thing, for with so many fish in crowded quarters, it could spread like a forest fire. But care and sanitation can keep it out, and hatchery-bred fish are every bit as healthy as any others.

There are also those who tell you, with great conviction, that fish from a hatchery aren't as brightly coloured as others. This is true, for the first few days after their release. Their diet, and confined life, don't make for brilliant colours. But just a short time of living in a lake or a stream after their release brings out all their inborn colour.

It takes someone constantly on the watch to protect the fish from their enemies. Kingfishers are the bane of the hatchery owner's life, and bitterns, herons and other birds common in this part of the country appreciate having a never-failing supply of easily-caught food right under their beaks, so to speak. And if the hatchery owner tries to protect his investment with a shotgun, he hears about it from the bird lovers. Mink are great fishermen too, and even cats have been seen coming from the hatchery with an unearned meal. But it isn't necessary to protect these fish from fishermen. Anyone who yields to the temptation to scoop out a fine eight-incher for breakfast isn't likely to do it twice, for these fish, fed all their lives



There are 10,000 tiny trout in each of these troughs. The water flows in by gravity from springs on higher land.



This insulated truck delivers the fish safely to their destination. That's Mr. Morris behind it.

on liver and other meat, taste terrible. Of course, this flavour disappears once they get into their natural habitat.

There are other hazards, too. This spring the river flooded and the water completely covered the outdoor pools. Gus had visions of finding his precious trout spread out over half the county, but when the flood-waters went down, the fish were still there, safe and sound and apparently none the worse.

Careful planning and a lot of hard work have gone into his new enterprise, the only fish farm in the county, and before long fishermen all over the country will be landing rainbows and red trout that can call Dalesville their home. If you have the chance, drop in at the hatchery and see it for yourself. Visitors are always welcome, and there is much of interest to be seen.

Good Junior Club Show



RHODA SIMON

Saturday is always junior day at Lachute, and interest is continuing high among the districts up-and-coming young people. There were 45 exhibits in the calf classes and 161 contestants in the judging competition and it took the better part of the day to run all the events off, under the capable direction of Don Robertson and his

corps of helpers.

The Kiwanis Trophy, which goes to the junior with the highest score in the judging competition, was won by Rhoda Simon of Hudson Heights, who racked up a well-deserved win. In the showmanship contests the junior title, for contestants under 16, was won by Kenneth Baxter, also of Hudson Heights, and the senior showman was John Oswald of Ste-Scholastique.

In the calf classes, the champion Ayrshire was shown by John Rodger of Lachute, and George Pasco of Brownsburg had the reserve. Lawrence MacGibbon of Lachute had the champion Holstein and Clifford Baxter reserve.

Book Review

FERTILITY FARMING: by Newman Turner. Faber & Faber Ltd., London. Distributed in Canada by British Book Service, Toronto, \$3.50.

Fertility Farming is another of those books—now becoming quite numerous—which seeks to direct farmers away entirely from the use of any chemically prepared substance whether it be for application to the soil or for the treatment of animals. Use is advised only of “natural” products which in some instances at least are credited with almost supernatural powers on the plant or animal.

Like all books of this nature it contains much that is true. Any right-thinking agriculturist will agree at once that in many, if not most, countries there has been a callous disregard of the value and a tremendous wastage of organic matter in the soil. Agricultural literature is rife with bulletins and articles stressing the value of this most important soil constituent. Too great emphasis cannot be placed on the organic soil phase. But the economy of composting—as the author himself mentions and dismisses with a minimum of data—is quite another thing. The benefits of composting must be great indeed if at present labour costs in North America the increased value of composting is to warrant the practice. Nature never builds a compost of the type suggested.

The use of the plough and the depth of incorporation of organic matter is another prominent feature of this book. The plough is still given a place in breaking the ley. On organic matter placement, generalizations abound which only serve to detract from the intended message. Organic matter and humus, incidentally, are treated as synonymous terms. Depth of ploughing has always been regarded as a function of the depth of the surface soil, the soil type and the time of year together with its basic content of organic matter and humus. Any blanket statements must be received with a great deal of caution.

Chemical fertilizers are completely relegated to the “dog house”, yet nowhere does one find in the book the type of comparisons which would permit a satisfactory evaluation of their work. The case is presented as one of compost or fertilizers. The presentation would be much more convincing if chemical fertilizers were given an opportunity to show their worth as a supplement to organic matter rather than as a substitute for it, the latter being the commonly accepted practice. Undoubtedly fertilizer chemicals are being used unwisely in many instances, but their rational use along with economic conservation of organic matter is giving results on the farms of the world which are not in any way disturbed by the meagre evidence submitted.

Before any really valid comparisons can be made there must be established on one farm and under as nearly identical conditions as possible a properly designed experiment to study the different types of management mentioned in this book. This should be of sufficient scale to

produce data on all phases of the problem including the economic and should be followed through to the feeding and its effect on the animal. The costs given here are in no way either complete or convincing.

For some reason—not readily understood—all books on this subject contain sweeping statements and generalizations which lack any real support of critical evidence. Plant and animal physiologists would wish that they could with the same abandon, draw the positive conclusions as one finds in this book when dealing with the subjects of vitamins and hormones.

One of the final conclusions illustrates the tone—"The methods described in this book work well on my land and I am convinced they apply to any type of soil, in any part of the world". This surely takes in enough territory. The book has still to be written which—shorn of hyperbole—sets down really comparative data on the points at issue.

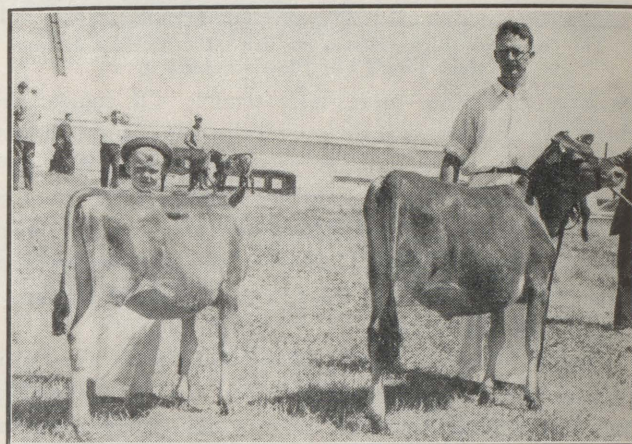
The Sun Shone At Lachute

THE directors of the Lachute Fair must have some special arrangement with the powers in charge of weather, for once again this annual spring fair enjoyed four days of beautiful sunshine, which attracted record crowds to the attractive and well-managed grounds so picturesquely set among the rolling hills of Argenteuil County. This fair has been held in the same setting since 1877 and every year sees something new added, something extra to please the crowd and make for the comfort of exhibitors and their animals.

It is predominately a livestock show, but manufacturers, particularly those of farm implements, take a keen interest, and the space inside the race track was more than usually filled with displays of the latest in mechanical equipment. Handwork filled the classes well in the women's divisions and the poultry show was really good. Parking space was ample and well organized and the Midway, moved a couple of years ago out of the fair grounds proper, though rather poorly patronized on the first two days, was jam-packed on Friday and Saturday. There was a full programme of racing interspersed with good vaudeville in front of the grandstand, and President George McGibbon, Secretary-manager S. G. Patterson and all their committees should be congratulated on another good show.

Something new was added to the livestock entries by the showing of a family of belted Galloway cattle, imported from Scotland by H. Gordon Green, whom readers of the Family Herald will recognize as a writer and editor of fiction. These wiry animals have spent all their life out of doors and did not take too kindly to being paraded on a halter in front of the crowds. Entered in the open beef classes, they did not place better than last, but proved to be an interesting entry. Mr. Green also showed the only Tunis sheep in Canada; these are probably descendants of the sheep the shepherds watched in the fields outside Bethlehem 2000 years ago. He also had a few Karakuls, from the skin of whose lambs come the popular Persian lamb coats.

Other breeds were all represented, with Holsteins at 120 head and Ayrshires with 90 down a bit from last year. The Jersey show was the biggest yet, double that of last year and the Gurnseys and Canadians were well



They start off young at Lachute.

represented. There was only one herd of Canadians on the grounds, that of Hectance Charpentier, but the Jersey show with 52 head from four herds made up the biggest show of this breed seen at Lachute. Gurnseys brought 26 head out shown by four breeders.

The heavy horse show, probably reflecting the swing toward mechanization of farming operations, was much smaller than usual, but the quality was there among the Belgians, Clydesdales, Percherons and Canadians even if the numbers weren't. The night horse show before the grandstand kept the crowd interested at all times, particularly in the jumping events.

Livestock Results

Even though some of the regulars fail to show up, there is usually a new herd or so to fill the gap. One Holstein breeder new to the Lachute ring was Campbell Bros. from Winchester Ont., whose stock made a good impression on the spectators, and on the judge too. Campbell Bros. showed the two reserve champion bulls, Golden Valley Rag Apple Star for reserve senior and grand and Golden Valley Rag Apple Mater for the reserve junior ribbon. Albert Daoust & Sons had the senior and grand champion, Royale Carlo Yalta, and the senior and grand female, Royale Suzette Clipper. Meyercrest Grandmaster Monogrand was junior champion bull for Archie Graham. In females, Basil Dawley of Winchester, another newcomer to Lachute, had the junior champion, Clara Pietje Man-o-War, and Arnold Parker had Rag Apple Blondie

Inka for Reserve senior and grand. Wilson and Riddell, local breeders, showed the reserve junior female, Laurview Royal Beauty, and took the tops in the senior get of sire and the progeny of dam classes. Campbell Bros. showed what the judge named the best breeders herd and J. A. Meyer won the junior get class. Fred Hubbs of Bloomfield, Ont. was judge.

Ayrshires

In the championship and group classes, J. P. Bradley and Roland Pigeon provided much of the excitement, Bradley taking 5 classes to Pigeon's 4, with Erskine Rodger, Albert Leishman, Russell McIlwain and John Black also figuring in the scoring. Bradley had the senior and grand champion bull, Brookview Lawrence, the senior and grand female, Glengarry Wonderful (which surprised nobody), and took three group classes—graded herd, progeny and dam, and the best display of Ayrshires. Roland Pigeon showed the reserve junior bull, de Verchères Espoir Claudel, the junior female, de Verchères Espoir Margaret, and won two groups, junior get and junior herd. Erskine Rodger had the junior bull championship on Barberry Lane Evergreen and took the senior get of sire class. The ribbon for the reserve senior and grand championship in male classes went to Albert Leishman's Meadowburn Ivanyard, McIlwain had the reserve senior and grand female, Kathleen W. and J. H. Black had the reserve junior female on Willowhaugh Early Mist.

Jerseys

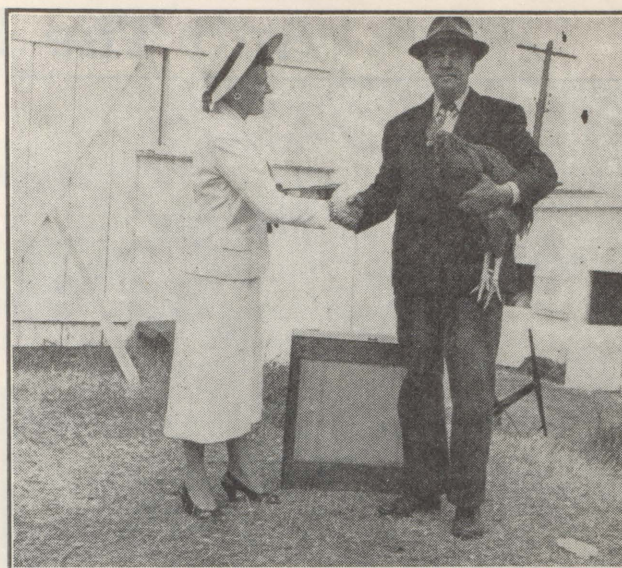
Mrs. Thelma Townsend, Dr. G. R. McCall, R. H. McElroy and the Boys's Farm at Shawbridge provided the competition in the Jersey classes, with the last three fighting it out for the tops in every class. The Boys' Farm made a particularly good showing this year, splitting the four group class awards with McElroy, and showing the reserve junior bull, the senior and grand champion female, and the junior female. McElroy had the senior and grand champion's ribbon in the bull classes on Caledon Royal Beacon X, and the reserve junior female, Sunnymead Beacon Beam, in addition to his graded herd and junior get of sire wins. Mr. McCall showed the reserve senior and grand bull, Brampton Count Beacon, the junior bull, North River BP Beacon, and the reserve senior and grand female, Pine Gables Jester's Tinsel. Elmo Ashton judged both Jerseys and Gurnseys.

Gurnseys

A. J. Billingham had both grand championships. Black Bros. of Chatham had the junior bull and the reserve grand champion. J. P. St-Jacques showed the reserve junior bull and the junior female, while Rémi St-Jacques had the reserves in the female classes and all the group classes.

Beef Classes

In dual purpose Shorthorns Mrs. Ethel McGibbon was happy with her reserve junior female championship on



Mrs. George McGibbon presents the President's Prize to D. A. Cumming, for showing the best rooster at the Fair.

Ranch Barrington Queen, and another of her junior heifers placed second in the same class. A. D. McGibbon and Son's entries took the other female championships, while Kilwin Farms took the championships in the bull classes. Mrs. McGibbon took the ribbon for her entry in the junior get of sire class, Kilwin Farms took the Progeny of Dam, and A. D. McGibbon & Sons took the other group awards. Netherdale Farms showed the only Herefords and Kilwin Farms the only Shorthorns. The beef classes were small, partly because the dual purpose Shorthorns of Mrs. Peter Williamson did not show up.

Sheep and Swine

W. E. Burton decided to bring his hogs to the show at the last minute, and cleaned up in the Yorkshire classes with them, against four other exhibitors. Berkshires were shown by Carson Tomalty, Edmund Sproule and Norman Leblanc and Tamworths by the first two, with Tomalty having a bit of the edge in the placings.

Sheep

Apart from the Tunis and Karakul sheep mentioned earlier, there were the usual breeds on exhibit. In Oxfords, H. Skinner had the ram and Lloyd Ayre the ewe and best pen. Skinner showed the best Shropshire ram and Slack Bros. had the ewe and the pen prize. Ayre had the Southdown champions, and in Suffolks and Cheviots it was Slack Bros. for the ram and Ayre for the ewe. Slack had the Hampshire ram and R. B. Glaspell the ewe. Omer Sauvé showed the best Leicester ram and pen and D. A. Cumming the best ewe.

No matter how slight or how serious a cut or wound, something should be done about it as quickly as possible. First-aid training teaches the correct procedure for any injury.

And The Rains Came



Machinery Row at the Ormstown Fair.

THE directors at Ormstown do their best. Last year they had to haul the parked cars out of the mud with tractors, so this year they put in hundreds of loads of gravel on the parking lot. It's a good thing they did, otherwise they would have been hauling cars out again this year. For it rained practically all the time of the fair, though they did have a good opening night. No races could be run, and the paid admissions fell away off, as might be expected. But there is always a silver lining, and the cattle were shown off to larger crowds than might have been there had there been other attractions out of doors. Some of the familiar herds were missing, but there were other new ones to take their place, and all told 134 Holsteins, 87 Ayrshires, 82 Jerseys and 60 Canadians went in and out of the arena during the judging days along with a small show of beef cattle.

Some of the newer herds came into the limelight in striking fashion, like the Ayrshires of J. G. Whyte of Huntingdon (who has taken over the farm and stock formerly owned by Thos. Arnold). This was his first serious appearance in the Ormstown ring, but he went home with the ribbons on the grand champion female and the two junior female championships and prizes for two groups. J. P. Bradley's Glengarry Wonderful was reserve senior and grand.

In the bull classes, however, the honours went up Lachute way to the Bradley herd, with Brookview Lawrence becoming senior and grand champion (a feat he repeated the following week at Lachute). His barn-mate, Brookview Spectator, was reserve junior. J. M. Wallace had Burnside Milky Way for reserve senior and grand and Terrace Bank Ranger was Earle Ness' junior champion. The group classes (and we feel that their importance is sometimes overlooked by those at the ringside) apart from the Whyte wins, went to Bradley for graded herd, R. R. Ness & Sons for senior get and to Earle Ness for junior get. Conspicuous by their absence from the judging this year were the animals of the P. D. McArthur herd.

W. K. McRae & Sons' entries dominated the Holstein classes, which were strengthened this year by the re-appearance of the Raymondale herd. Rockwood Canary Rocket was their senior and grand champion bull, with reserve honours going to Raymondale's Pond Gate Regal Ovation. Junior champion was Raymondale Sunset and A. Pinsonneault of Ormstown had the junior reserve on Dale Regal Charm.

McRae also had the senior and grand female championship on Garrymede Connie Pabst, with reserve honours going to Mrs. M. B. Hallward with Rayburn R. A. Elizabeth. The junior championship went to Donald Hooker's Derryvale R. A. Jane, and W. D. Brown of Glen Elm showed Oakstream Maplea Pietje to take junior reserve. McRae won all but one of the groups.

L. A. Sylvestre and Ernest Sylvestre took most of the top awards with Canadians, with Hectance Charpentier showing the reserve senior champion bull. All the groups went to the Sylvestre entries.

Jersey classes were swollen by comparison with other years, but Pierre Veillon's entries didn't allow much to stand in their way. His Gable's King Nobly Born was senior and grand champion male and he had all the female championships. Sylvan Brae Farms had the reserve senior bull, Gable's Basil Champion, and the junior bull, Sylvan Brae Buttercup Champion; W. T. McEwen had the reserve junior bull, Wendybrook Beacon Prince. In the group classes senior get and progeny of dam went to McEwen, the others to Veillon.

Beef cattle classes included animals from the herds of Sylvan Brae Farms, the only exhibitors of Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, Arthur B. Neilson, alone with Shorthorns, Netherdale Farms showing Herefords and L. T. Porter and Dr. G. R. McCall with Angus. Sheep breeds were all represented, and accounted for one of the largest sheep shows seen at Ormstown for some time. The hog show was normal in quantity and quality.



One of the well-filled junior events.



The contestants for the Budge trophy — all under 12 years of age.

Junior Work Not Neglected

Junior club members, the farmers of the future, have their innings at all our fairs, and they turned out in numbers at Ormstown to show calves and take part in showmanship and judging contests. An example of the interest shown is the fact that 99 contestants signed up for the judging contest, which involved placing, as nearly correctly as possible, and was won by a junior from St. Andrews East, Kenneth McOuat.

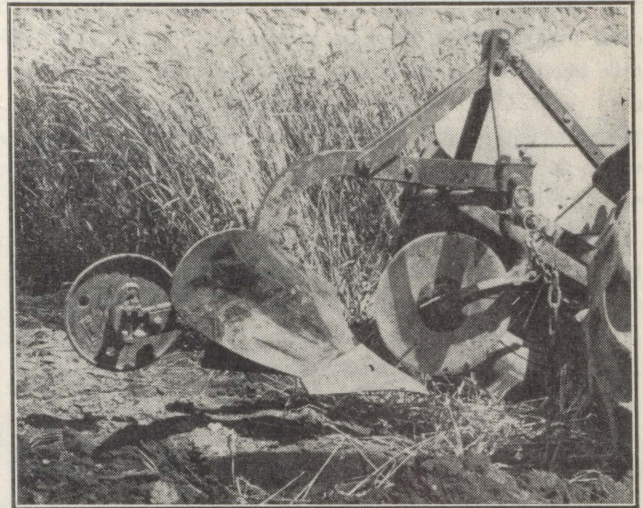
In showmanship there were classes for those under twelve, from twelve to sixteen, and from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Winner in the first class was Alvin McArthur, with Allen Ness and Nancy Ness in second and third place. This was the contest for the Donald Budge Trophy. In the intermediate age-group the winner was John Nolan of Huntingdon, and the older group was paced by Grant Cameron of Ormstown.

Hay-pasture mixtures always produce considerably more, often more than double, the amount of dry matter as hay, than the permanent pasture mixtures as pasture, during the same period of years. Furthermore, pastures for the next 2 or 3 years following a crop or two of hay, usually exceed the production from permanent pasture mixtures which are in continuous pasture. It is only after the stands are at least 5 years old that the permanent pasture mixtures begin to equal, and only seldom outyield, the hay-pasture mixtures. By this time the latter mixtures are usually plowed up and reseeded again.

The testing of cows for milk and butter fat production was adopted in an organized way as long ago as the beginning of the present century, but even before then attempts had been made to measure the yield of individual cows. These early methods of testing were unfortunately of too short a duration; it was quickly learned, however, from these experiences that the complete lactation was the best period in which to measure a cow's producing ability.

Doing A Hard Job Well

Every so often it happens that a job simply can't be done when it should be. That's what happened on the farm we ran across the other day. A lot of other pressing work, plus wet land, prevented the owner from plowing down a crop of all rye until the stuff was over six feet high. But careful work with a 16-inch Wiard single-bottom plow with a disc coulter did the excellent job of covering that is shown in the bottom picture. Weed hooks or chains were not needed.



To help a youngster make steady progress in speaking, older members of the family should pronounce words clearly and correctly when speaking to him, discouraging him from using baby talk.

The symptoms of tuberculosis may not be apparent to the patient or to his family but chest x-rays can discover the disease in its earliest stages, when it is most amenable to cure.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Jottings From The Board Meeting

by Angela W. Evans

MEMBERS of the board of the Q.W.I. assembled at Macdonald College, Monday afternoon, June 22, to clear away routine business and preview reports and details pertaining to the forthcoming convention. The president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, welcomed them and expressed pleasure at the satisfactory attendance. Only two counties were not represented and all convenors and executive were present.

The C.A.C. has with the Q.W.I. a mutual interest in the pasteurization of milk. Children can be educated to ask that pasteurized milk be served at school cafeterias, and consumers are urged to demand this in their homes. If we would accept no other kind dealers would meet the situation.

A survey of cerebral palsy cases in rural districts will be conducted later in the season through the W.I. Welfare and Health convenors, also to ascertain if any teachers would like to take specialized training for this particular field. Mrs. George Leggett will undertake this and asks for the co-operation of all members.

Following the decision made at the semi-annual board meeting, a gift was purchased for our former Handicraft Technician Miss Birch, (Mrs. Burns) on the occasion of her marriage. This was a wool blanket in blue—her favourite colour—and she has sent grateful thanks to all her friends in the Q.W.I.

Much interest has been aroused in the curriculum report in which all members helped to answer the questions on the survey conducted by Mrs. Holmes, chairman of that special committee. In July representatives from the Q.W.I. met with a Special Committee, set up by the Protestant Committee of Education when this was discussed. This is gratifying evidence of the importance attached to this report by the educational authorities of this province.

A reprint of the popular "Good Cooks of the Q.W.I." is to be made as soon as time permits. Many requests continue to come in for this book and Board has approved this move.

The Q.W.I. is giving souvenirs to all A.C.W.W. delegates. This is to be maple sugar in the form of maple leaves placed in cellophane and stamped "Q.W.I." Mrs. Ossington, chairman of the committee in charge of this work, displayed an attractive sample at the meeting.

The Q.W.I. Service Fund was discussed thoroughly and

your county presidents will be speaking to the branches on this during the year. Mrs. Fuller will prepare the data, tracing the history of its origin and its present purpose.

Tweedsmuir Competitions were discussed, as it is not too early to begin thinking about the next one. The craft section has been quite well supported in this province but essays and village histories have lagged badly. Your convenor of Education, Miss Hatch, will be telling you more about this. Directives may be obtained from the office.

Mrs. Thomson, reporting on the A.C.W.W., recommended that the counties subscribe to "The Countrywoman". She has been asked to chair round table discussions at the Conference in Toronto. Mrs. Thomson outlined Lady Nuttall's plans for visits while in Canada and mentioned this ends her term as representative on A.C.W.W. She will continue to act until the semi-annual board meeting, as it was felt no change should be made before the Conference.

Mrs. Ellard had attended the Ottawa Coronation Ceremony as representative for the F.W.I.C., a very impressive occasion. She had also represented the F.W.I.C. at a tea in honour of Lady Tweedsmuir held in Ottawa by the Ontario W.I. Lady Tweedsmuir has expressed hope that members will continue their efforts in compiling village histories.

Mrs. Thomson spoke on the visit made by her and Mrs. Ellard on board the Empress of France to wish Lady Tweedsmuir "bon voyage", in the name of the Q.W.I. Lady Tweedsmuir was presented with a bouquet of yellow and blue iris (Q.W.I. colours) and a cake of maple sugar.

Homes for the aged were discussed by Mrs. Leggett, who gave a report of the questionnaire circulated to the branches. Further study will be given to this problem but the thought was expressed that if money going into other funds outside the Institute could be diverted toward this purpose, it would go far towards achieving this goal.

Brief reports of other meetings attended, of organizations with whom the Q.W.I. is associated, were heard. The Board asked if a short item from each meeting could not be inserted in the Journal, as these were visited.

A committee has been set up on the Protestant Women's Jail, with Mrs. Thomson representing the Q.W.I. Some repairs have been made but the jail is still overcrowded and mental cases are being placed there, also

some juvenile cases that could not be accommodated at the Girls' Cottage School.

Keen discussion on pooling of fares, pro and con, showed much lack of understanding still prevails among many of the branches. This will be tabled until the semi-annual to give time for further study and clarification. County presidents will try to visit the branches to assist in this study.

Many branches are continuing the Personal Parcels project. Although restrictions are being lessened many old age pensioners have difficulty in carrying on. All persons, whose names are obtained through W.V.S. are care-

fully screened to be sure they are needful of this help.

Reports of executive visits to county meetings showed much good work is being done but seemed to reveal considerable confusion as to where and when reports should be sent (annual reports). This led to a suggestion that a "tree" be printed in the Annual Report, showing the path from branch, to county and on to provincial.

Reports of the Resolutions and Nominating Committees were presented and recommendations made for open convention. The report of this larger gathering, which followed the board meeting, will appear in next issue of the Journal.

What Will We Do?

That was the question asked at the culmination of the 5th annual Leadership Training Course, held at MacDonald College at the end of May. The story leading up to that searching query began when, on the first night, the forty members assembled for the five days of "Facts, Fingers, Fun" heard Miss Roberta Ridley remind them that no longer should they live in the past, no matter how worthy a one that was, but that W.I. programs should now be geared to meet the needs of the modern society in which they lived.

From here, it was but a logical step to a discussion of problems encountered in individual Institutes, the pooled expressions of the entire group as formulated in small "buzz" sessions. These were then thrown out to the entire gathering, with the president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, as resource person when needed. So intense was the interest aroused at this first session that questions arising from it were continually being threshed out whenever two or three got together for the rest of the week—over the dinner table, when fingers were busy with crafts, in the coffee shop (a favourite spot at ten o'clock in the evening), and in their rooms until the "wee sma' hours".

The next night a practical demonstration on the methods and value of the use of discussion group technique was given by Mr. Jas. Davidson, who used the live issue of what is happening to the farmer's woodlot and forest conservation in general, for the experiment. "In 20 minutes of discussion in small groups enough opinion and suggestions for action was unearthed to take 1½ hours to write it on the board", said Mr. Davidson in driving home what can be accomplished through this form of study, and pointed out that in reverse an hour and a half of discussion by the whole group would likely not have given him more than enough material for 20 minutes of writing, an unanswerable argument in favour of this technique. This vivid presentation made a deep impression and the formula, as given by Mr. Davidson, was carefully noted, with members resolved to put it into practice when "back home". This, he stated, always follows the same pattern, no matter what the topic to be discussed: (1) What is the problem. (2) Why is it a



A serious moment—the closing session when members were searching for the answer to the question at the head of this story. The picture shows Mrs. McKellar (standing) as she reports for her group.

problem. (3) What can be done about it. (4) What will we do about it.

So much for the program section of W.I. meetings. The business part was discussed by Prof. H. R. C. Avison the following night. Proper procedure adds dignity to a meeting and expedites business, contented Mr. Avison, and many points were covered in the questions asked during the course of the evening. What to do about the talkative member? Can the secretary vote? Who prepares the agenda? How do we adjourn a meeting? All illustrative of the eagerness of the members to learn more about this important part of the work.

Results of Miss Ridley's class in program planning were shown on the last day by the model program drawn up as a project. This will be presented for approval at the Board meeting (it was approved and will be used as a model for next year). In connection with this class Miss Chapman put in many busy hours teaching some of the group how to operate a projector, a prelude to more use of films by the individual branches.

The "bang-up" party on the closing night was a vivid demonstration of the work of the group in Recreation under Miss Campbell's tutelage, and the sample "book-

keeping" leaflet, which will be going out to all branches on the request of that class, under the instruction of Miss Bruneau, will reveal the useful knowledge gained in that period by the entire group. The exhibit at the convention showed samples of the work of the craft classes, smocked aprons, hooked rugs (small mats made as examples of the work) and leather articles. Weaving was on the agenda but consisted of discussion of problems encountered by those who had done some weaving, with demonstrations on the loom.

Prof. A. Banting's demonstration and talk on "What to do about Electricity" met the request for this help, a need realized now that more rural homes are electrified, and a little "know-how" in handling appliances is a useful thing for any housewife.

The climax came Friday morning when everyone assembled to evaluate the work of those five busy days. Putting into practice the knowledge gained on group discussion, this method was used and under the direction of Miss Campbell and Miss Bruneau, small groups set out to find the answers to the following questions: (1) What are the needs of our group? (2) How has the Leadership Training Course succeeded in its purpose, how has it failed? (3) What could we do to extend this knowledge and experience? (4) What *will we* do? And, dependent on the say this last question is answered, which is where this story started, will rest the success or failure of this year's "Facts, Fingers, Fun".

The Month With The W.I.

Quite a list of activities in common this month. Coronation celebrations, of course, loom large in those reports from branches that have meetings early enough to get the story away for this issue of the Journal. Floats decorated, tree planting ceremonies, assistance in distributing coronation medals to school children, flags presented to schools, special coronation suppers, are but some of the methods mentioned of noting this great event.

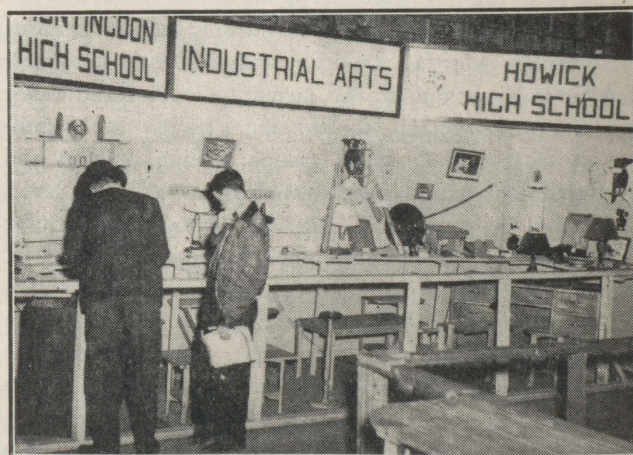
Shut-in Day, too, was not forgotten—a work that is continually carried on by local Institutes whenever the need is there. Still making scrapbooks, we see. Let's hope all are now in the Q.W.I. office, and lastly, talks on the recent Leadership Training Course, with more than a hint that ideas gained there are being put into practice already. Good going we say!

Argenteuil: Arundel's program was planned by Mrs. Robt. Allen, convenor of Welfare and Health. Miss Lois Bennett, district school nurse was the guest speaker and discussed "Tuberculosis" and "Problems in School". Cotton was donated for the Cancer Society. **Brownsburg** entertained the Ever-ready W.I. from Vankleek Hill, Ont. The speaker was Mr. Zaplaski from the Blind Institute, who also played a piano solo. The branch sponsored a drive for funds for the Blind. **Jerusalem-Bethany** had short talks on the childhood of our Queen, and held three

contests. **Lachute's** meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. McGibbon, convenor of Agriculture. While there the Fish Hatchery of Mr. Angus Morris was visited. **Lakefield** made plans for a military whist and food sale and gave \$5 for prize money. **Mille Isles** held the annual picnic in July. The Q.W.I. Service Fund was supported. **Frontier** had a health talk given by Miss Bennett, School Nurse. A presentation was made to Mrs. Archie Graham on the occasion of her golden wedding anniversary. **Pioneer** reports donations of \$5 each to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, prizes for W.I. exhibition, school prizes and the school fair. **Upper Lachute** and **East End** had a talk by the Welfare and Health convenor on "Care of the Sick in the Home" and a contest on making words out of the title "Queen Elizabeth the Second". The sum of \$5 was sent to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Bonaventure: **Black Cape** joined New Richmond for the Coronation celebration. Mrs. R. Powell gave a talk on "Gardening". **Marcil** heard a paper on "What is a Canadian", read by Mrs. R. Prévost. A donation is noted here for the celebration. **Port Daniel** sent the 5th quilt to Korea and is still knitting squares. Articles for sale, and money, have been donated and the convenor of Education, Mrs. E. A. Sweetman has visited the schools to discuss prizes in arithmetic. **Restigouche** had a display of antiques, with talks given by the owners. A talk on Gardens was given by Mr. J. Alain, Assistant County Agronome, who led in the discussion that followed. **Shigawake** has given \$5 to school prizes and much activity in observance of "Shut-In Day" is reported.

Brome: **Abercorn** heard a paper by Mrs. Kuhring, convenor of Citizenship. **Austin** served dinner at the bee when the roof of the Community Hall was repaired. Dresses were displayed by Mrs. Patterson. **Knowlton's Landing** donated articles for an overseas parcel. **South Bolton** had three members at the L.T. Course, including the J.W.I. Counsellor, Mrs. R. C. Davis. A rummage sale netted about \$45.



The High School handicraft exhibit is always worth a visit.

Chat-Huntingdon: The booth operated by the W.I. of this county at the Ormstown Fair was the usual great success. **Dundee** had Mrs. S. Gleason, Fort Covington,

N.Y. as guest speaker on the subject, "Relation of the Church in Public Health". *Franklin Centre* distributed garden seeds to the pupils for the School Fair and Mr. Beaudin, Agronome, spoke on "The Farm Garden". Mrs. O. Trainer and Miss A. Cain gave a demonstration on repairing a chair seat with plastic reed. *Hemmingford* also distributed garden seeds to the pupils. A talk on "Painting for Pleasure" was given and pictures shown. *Howick* awarded prizes for the Fashion Show and exhibit of wood-work at the *Howick High School*, and voted \$2 for the School Fair. *Huntingdon* observed grandmothers' day and a solo by Miss Iris McLean was much enjoyed. Donations of \$5 each were voted to the *Athelstan J.W.I.* and to the School Fair. *Orms town* has completed a successful First Aid Course, and the Minstrel Show by the *Hemmingford Group* was a success.

Compton: *Bury* had Mr. Richardson of the *Lennoxville Experimental Farm* as guest speaker. A Dental Clinic was sponsored and \$10 voted to the Cancer Society. *Bury J.W.I.* are planning a sewing course. Films were shown at their meeting. *Brookbury* presented a silver spoon to a new baby and donated \$11 for school prizes at *Bury*. *Canterbury* enrolled a new member, had a quiz on the Handbook and a discussion on the Annual Report—which proved enlightening, the report adds. (An idea for other Institutes?) *Cookshire* had an exhibit of local and foreign handicraft. Rev. Jones showed Chinese clothing and Mrs. A. W. Standish a display of shell work. *Bury* and *Scotstown* were guests of the branch. *East Clifton* had as guest speakers, Mrs. Learned, president of *Cookshire W.I.*, and Mr. D. J. Macmillan, Agronome. *East Angus* realized \$51 from a paper drive and a pair of pillow slips were donated for sale. *Sawyerville* entertained the county president and several visitors from *Brookbury* and *South Newport Institutes*. A handicraft demonstration was held with 125 articles on display. *Scotstown* had a sewing class and catered for the school banquet. *South*



Pontiac County W.I. Officers, from left to right: Mrs. Harry Hodgins, second vice-president; Mrs. B. Dorff, first vice-president; Mrs. E. Findlay, past president; Mrs. Harold Hodgins, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. C. Shennett, president. The county publicity convenor is also in picture at extreme right, Mrs. Turner.



Mrs. J. Howe, past president of the *Ste. Annes Branch* receiving a gift from the president, Mrs. A. Brain.

Newport heard talks on "What to do in a Thunderstorm" and "Reforestation". Prizes are to be given for *Cookshire Fair*.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* held a rummage sale which netted \$56.90 for the treasury. *L'Anse-aux-Cousins* heard a talk by a new member, Mrs. Matthews, on "New Canadians" and gave prizes to winners of a memory contest. *Sandy Beach* has made night gowns and bandages for Korean hospitals and has also sent woollen goods. Mr. Bélanger, agronome, gave a talk on "Agriculture".

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* entertained a new Canadian from Holland, who gave a talk on life in that country. A "Community Night" for W.I. members and friends was held and \$10 donated to a new high school. *Breckenridge* held their meeting at the home of Mrs. T. Hurdman, their only remaining charter member at whose home the first meeting was held 39 years ago, Mrs. Hurdman presided, and readings were given by Mrs. F. Lusk and a talk on "The Union Jack". *Eardley* had timely tips on gardening and a paper on "Home Improvements" was read. *Wakefield* heard a paper on "Weeds" given by the convenor of Agriculture, and a contest, "Flora and Fauna" was featured. Under W.I. direction, \$629.75 was collected for the Red Cross Campaign, the branch giving \$10, and \$113.50 was donated to the *Gatineau Memorial Hospital*. Members were named to attend village council meetings and the public meetings of the school board. *Wright* heard an address from Mr. Wm. Munroe, Inspector of schools for *Gatineau* and *Pontiac counties*, on "Problems of Rural Education". This was followed by a discussion.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* had a visit from Mrs. Geo. Parsons, Q.W.I. treasurer. Several squares for Korea were handed in and a new member was welcomed. A recommendation that a Civic Improvement League be formed was made by the Citizenship convenor, Mrs. MacKay, and \$10 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Lavolette: *Parent* had as guest speaker, Mrs. Thomson, who gave a talk on the aims and work of the W.I.

Plans were made to send two delegates to the Macdonald Convention.

Mégantic: *Inverness* heard a complete report of the county meeting and made plans for the School Fair. An overseas parcel was sent and the Town Bulletin Board has been put up.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* plans to join with *Dunham* and *Fordyce* to entertain A.C.W.W. delegates. A music appreciation program was given by Mrs. Shufelt who played records and told the story of the opera *Rigoletto*. *Dunham* heard a report of the county meeting and *Fordyce* observed vice-president's day, when the rollcall was "Pay one cent per inch of waist line".

Montcalm: *Rawdon* has sewed and knitted large bundles for the Red Cross. The visit of Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Q.W.I. president, was a highlight of this month. A group discussion was held on "What does our branch need to make it more interesting". Good ideas which will be put into practice were brought forth.

Québec: *Valcartier* had a talk on "Health" by Mrs. Kidd, convenor of Welfare and Health. Plans for the annual dance at the Lodge have been made. Here the A.C.W.W. scrapbooks are being prepared in English, French, Swedish and Belgian. Cigarettes were sent to the husband of a member, who is in Korea, and the sum of \$40 was voted the two schools to be used for prizes.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* heard a talk on "Health and Our Children's Welfare", given by Miss C. Miller, R.N., School Nurse.

Richmond: *Cleveland* awarded two prizes and held an advertising picture contest. *Melbourne Ridge* heard two readings by Mrs. E. Nelson, "Citizenship in a Democracy" and "Coronation". A donation of \$10 was given to the county and a sale netted \$4.60. At *Windsor* Mr. C. Tanner gave a talk on "African Violets", and badges were given to Guides who had earned them, by Mrs. F. Robinson.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* made plans for the annual picnic. *South Roxton* held a sale of fruits, jams and pickles, and a surprise package was sold. *Warden* had a talk on "Holland" by Dr. Rita Bels, who has been here one year. A donation of \$11 has been received. *Warden J.W.I.* celebrated a second anniversary. This County hopes to entertain A.C.W.W. delegates at a luncheon while on tour.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* presented a motto pin to a member leaving town. A shower was given to a member's daughter, Miss E. Littlejohn, and a card party was held at the Experimental Farm. At *Belvidere* articles on "Care of Nylons" and "Citizenship" were read. Donations were made to Cancer Fund, Blind Campaign, Red Cross. *Brompton* held a tea and food sale and catered to the Holstein supper. Mrs. L. Clark read an article on "Welfare" and Miss V. Hatch another entitled "Highways". The sum of \$25 was sent to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Cherry River* had a demonstration on crocheting and tied

a quilt. A sale of pot holders was held. *Lennoxville* shipped 57 pounds of cotton to the Cancer Society. Mrs. C. G. Skinner, convenor of Home Economics gave a demonstration on the repairing of frayed collars on men's shirts. Mrs. W. B. Brady and her team were the winners in the attendance contest, and the losing team, Mrs. Fowler, captain, provided a tea. Both captains were presented with gifts. Milby's program was in charge of Mrs. E. McCrea, convenor of Agriculture, with Mrs. C. Graham and Mrs. R. Draper as winners of the contest on Gardening hints. *Orford* heard papers on "Special Feeding in an Emergency", and "Welcoming 105 New Canadian Farmers to Richelieu County". A report of the local Blood Clinic was given.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* had a paper drive, realizing \$48.50, and the sum of \$24.75 was voted to the county. Mrs. Crook will act as librarian with Mrs. R. Waite assisting. *North Hatley* heard a review of the book "The



Tree planting on Coronation Day at Hudson High School sponsored by Vaudreuil County W.I. Mr. Rattray, Headmaster, acted as M.C., with Rev. Royle officiating and mayors of three nearby municipalities as guests. Mrs. E. O. Riddell, county president, spoke and placed the first spadeful of earth.

Incredible Canadian" by Bruce Hutchison. The third name for the W.V.S. parcels will be used at intervals. *Way's Mills* sent old cotton to the Cancer Society and gave \$5 to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Nine ladies modeled garments made in the recent sewing class and discussed problems involved in making the garments, giving sewing facts learned during the course.

Vaudreuil: Guest speaker at *Harwood* was Mrs. Saul Hayes, Montreal, who spoke on the topic, "Citizenship and Immigration for Canada". *Cavagnal* saw two films on subjects pertaining to sanitation. Dr. Runnels, mayor of Hudson, was guest and answered questions posed by members who were divided into groups to frame these queries, under the direction of the president, Mrs. Riddell.

For the midmorning snack, take a cup of hot chocolate, milk or soup, if the day is cool; if the weather is warm, cold milk, citrus or tomato juices are refreshing.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Mrs. Gilbert Telford Re-Elected President Quebec Farm Forum Association



The 1953-54 executive: Keith Russell, J. D. Lang, Mrs. Telford, Keith Bradley, Walter Hodgman.

Mrs. Gilbert Telford, Shawville, was re-elected President of Quebec Farm Forum Association at the annual

meeting of the Quebec Farm Forum Council in June.

Mrs. Telford has been active in Farm Forum work for the past eight years. She gives a great deal of attention to Forum organization and projects at the local and county level. Mrs. Telford firmly believes in the power of people doing things for themselves.

This experience has been reflected in the Provincial Council. For the past five years Mrs. Telford has served as a member-at-large. She served on several Provincial Committees and as Vice-President on the Executive before being named President last year.

Mrs. Telford has wide experience and interests. She looks after the affairs of flourishing Pontiac County Co-operative Medical Services as its Secretary-Manager. She is also active in Church and Sunday School work.

Others elected to the Farm Forum Executive were J. D. Lang, Brysonville, as Past-President; Walter S. Hodgman, Birchton, as 1st Vice-President; Keith T. Bradley, Mansonville, as 2nd Vice-President and Walter Kilgour, Shawville, as Executive member. Dr. W. H. Brittain was re-elected Honourary President of the Association.

Quebec Farm Forums Hold Annual Meeting Farm Day meeting attended by 300 Forum members and visitors.

"We can and will have a better Forum movement in this Province. To do this each of us must contribute time and effort to our Forum to help keep it alive and active". With this in mind Mrs. G. T. Telford of Shawville, re-elected Provincial President, outlined activities for the 1952-53 season and offered us a challenge. "Farm Forum is an investment for the future, the more we put into it the more we get out of it", Mrs. Telford noted.

In her report the President informed the 300 members and visitors at the Farm Day meeting that despite increased activity this past season, we still have mortality among our Forums. We have 87 Forums this year compared with 96 active groups last year.

Mrs. Telford told the delegates to the meeting that someone at the National Farm Forum Conference had said they didn't worry about Forum mortality as it sifted 'the chaff from the grain'. "I would hate to think", the President remarked, "that we have this much chaff in Quebec. But if so we must have the very best seed now. We should sow this good seed and multiply our numbers."

More Action From Discussion:

J. T. Davidson, retiring Provincial secretary, told the meeting that to hold the Forums we have and to encourage new ones, we have to play down Farm Forum as a discussion group and play up its role as an action group.

"We should think of creative activities related to the problems discussed in Farm Forum topics and the problems we find in our communities", Mr. Davidson continued.

The Provincial secretary outlined how the Provincial Council, District Councils and local Forums could work together to promote purposeful action projects. "Keep in mind", Mr. Davidson concluded "that Farm Forum was set up twelve years ago to give rural people a chance to develop themselves for action on social and economic problems. Let us not lose sight of our purpose".

Ontario Hog Agency Outlined:

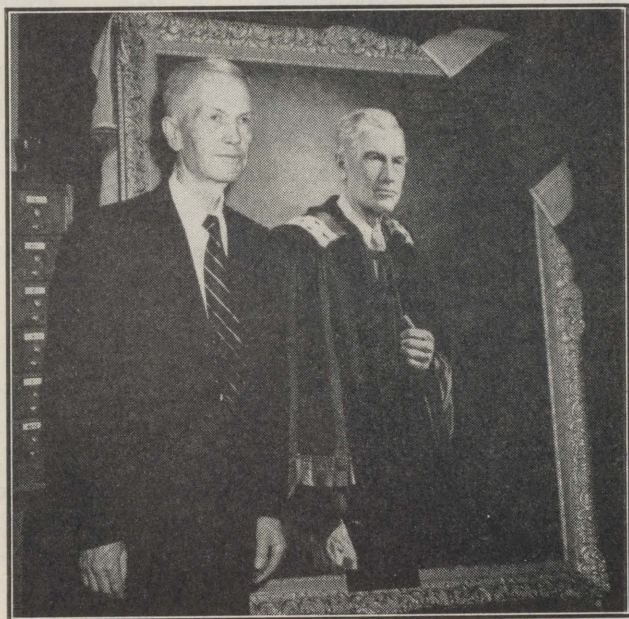
Guest speaker for the Farm Forum meeting was Charles McInnis of Iroquois, President of the Ontario Hog Producers Association.

Mr. McInnis told the gathering that our critics like to say that farmers spend all their time crying to the government but don't do anything for themselves. The speaker

then outlined how Ontario hog producers had re-established competitive bidding on hogs through establishment of their Hog Sales Agency. According to the speaker 90% of Ontario hogs used to be sold on consignment to the packing plants. "We were allowing packers to buy drovers rather than hogs" Mr. McInnis pointed out. "So long as we allowed this ridiculous type of marketing, then we deserved what we got".

Bringing greetings to the meeting were The Honourable C. D. French representing the Quebec government and Mr. J. E. Bisson, Manager of the Livestock Division of the Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec. The Quebec government through the Department of Agriculture and the Co-op. Fédérée support Farm Forum work in Quebec by annual grants to the Association.

Mr. Eldon Lowry of Sawyerville was awarded the door prize at the end of the meeting. He received two bushels of Registered Roxton Seed Oats from the Macdonald College Agronomy Department.



Dr. G. S. H. Barton, the first professor of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, Canada's permanent representative to F.A.O., retired Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, etc., etc., needs no introduction to our readers. To do him honour, and to give future generations of students at Macdonald College a chance to see what the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture from 1925 to 1932 looked like, his friends, former students and colleagues in all walks of life contributed toward the painting of a portrait of him in his academic robes, which was unveiled at a simple ceremony at the College on June 22nd. The portrait, which is a splendid likeness of Dr. Barton, as can be seen from our photo, was unveiled by Prof. Alex Ness, who succeeded him as Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry; the artist is J. J. DeGryse, retired Chief of the Forest Insect Division,

Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, an amateur painter.

Dr. and Mrs. Barton watched with interest as the portrait was being unveiled, and those present at the ceremony in the College Library, where the portrait is now hanging, included members of the Federal Department of Agriculture, representatives of organizations interested in agriculture, and members of the College staff.

Dr. Hood Passes

Dr. Egerton G. Hood, who was a member of the staff of the Department of Bacteriology for four years, from January 1920 to December 1923, died in Ottawa on June 20th.

Dr. Hood left Macdonald College to join the staff of the Federal Department of Agriculture and during his thirty years of service there, earned a national reputation for his work in dairy research.

The funeral was attended by many of his colleagues in the Department of Agriculture and on the staff of the division of bacteriology and dairy research, as well as by many of the friends he had made in Ottawa and elsewhere. Directors of the National Dairy Council, who had been meeting near Ottawa, attended in a body; the Ontario Creamery Association and the Kemptville Agricultural School were also represented.

Farm Day Was A Big Success

A contest on safe tractor operation was the feature of Farm Day at Macdonald College on June 20th, and this added to the meeting of the Quebec Farm Forum Association in the morning, and the tours and demonstrations on the College farm in the afternoon, added up to a crowded day. Highlights of the eventful day are shown in our picture story on the opposite page.



Here is a cameraman's view of some of the happenings on Macdonald College's Farm Day, when the College was host to its friends from the farming communities. 1. Jim Davidson, retiring Farm Forum secretary, holds the box while Charles McInnes, president of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association and the guest speaker, makes the draw for the door prize. (It was won by Eldon Lowry of Sawyerville). 2. After registering, the delegates set out for the Forum meeting, held out of doors. 3. The heat drove many of the guests into the shade. 4. The winning team in the Safe Tractor Driving contest came from Bromes County: R. A. Whitcher, Fred Shufelt, John Beerwort and Edgar Lawrence. 5. John Beerwort drives his plow carefully through the "gate" in one of the contest events. 6. Isaac Tuplin described the approved methods of establishing pasture swards. 7. In the Poultry Department, the demonstration was on culling for flock efficiency. 8. Another photo of Charles McInnes addressing the meeting, to which Dean Brittain (9) brought official greetings from the College. 10 is a group of new Canadians, Dutch, German and Danish, who found much to interest them in the day's programme. 11 is another view of one of the contest events, with the judges checking performance. 12 shows a general view of part of the gymnasium where the departmental exhibits were set up.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE